The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,664 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L CLYDE	4174	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd April.
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	H. Harvey	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2284	530	G. S. Irvener	7th May.
,, GWALIOR	2733	600	C. Gadd	14th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2989	600	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ARCONA	3139	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
,, NIZAM	2736	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th ,,
M CATHAY	3053	500	J. P. Hessel	22nd ,,
L MASSILIA	6908	1000	E. D. Shallard	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles, by the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To sail 1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROSETTA	3572	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 15th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

* See *Special Notice.*

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Donclich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	540	19th ,,
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	....	3,500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,200	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garofolich	4,000	460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400
,, SUEZ ..... ,, 300
} wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 40, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 19th April 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN ORDER to avoid quarantine this Company's steamers from Bombay WILL NOT CALL AT BRINDISI but proceed direct from Port Said to Trieste, where they are admitted free.

Passengers to London can proceed twice a day by Express Trains from Trieste to Vienna (14 hours). From Vienna either *via* Cologne-Ostende or Calais-Dover or by the new Oriental Express Train to Paris (23 hours) and thence to London.

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Austro-Hung. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. VICTORIA	3242	483	Wm. Russel	15th May
s. s. NUBIA	3550	490	T. Knox.	2nd ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothly	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 31, 1886.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.

The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,969 tons register, leaving about 22nd inst.

Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.

F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

Agents for SUTTON & Co., Foreign Carriers, London.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarola, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 19th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th April, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c. Proudly given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL,
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,246 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

CONSIGNEES for CARGO per s. s. "LISNACRIEVE" have to PRODUCE BILLS OF LADING and TAKE DELIVERY order, otherwise they will be landed at shippers' risk.

CAPT. JOHN WILLIAMS,
Master s. s. Lisnacrieve,
Care of Messrs. COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
Dubashes.

THE S. S. CHINA has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Prince's Dock. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 17th April 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz., Rs.	27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ..... ,, ,,	31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart" Labelled" Brandy ..... ,, ,,	35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use ..... ,, ,,	55 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April, 1886.

NEW BOOKS.

"HOW TO WOO & WIN A WIFE,"
AND
"HOW TO WOO & WIN A HUSBAND,"
at ANNAS EIGHT per copy,
by Wm. THOMPSON, Esq.

NOTE.—These books are sequels to one another, and contain all the most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and Suggestions of the greatest importance to every young person who contemplates Matrimony.

All remittances, &c., to be addressed:—The GENERAL MANAGER, "ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY" (PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT), Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	CASH. Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC..Light with good flavour	10 0	6 0
BORDEAUX.....A favourite Wine	10 0	6 0
PETIT MEDOC.....Possesses good body	13 0	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.....Of high character and flavour	16 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE..Soft, delicate	21 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAROSE.....Extremely delicate	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX..Exceedingly choice	32 0	17 0

HOCKS & MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet, and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIN.....A light dinner wine	17 0	9 8
GEISENHEIM .....Good flavour and body	21 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) .....Of great fragrance	25 0	
HOCKHEIM.....A very agreeable dinner wine	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN.....Very soft	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH..Very fine and full-bodied	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG...The perfection of Hocks.	42 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.	PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK.....Delicate flavour and bouquet	35 0	19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN..The very finest wine of its kind	42 0	23 0
FINE MOSELLE.....Fine, full flavour	30 0	16 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE.....Very fragrant	34 0	19 0
FINEST NONPAREIL.....Very rich delicious bouquet	41 0	22 0

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES!

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS...A favourite white Dinner Wine	18 0	10 0
BEAUNE..A fine red full-bodied Wine	18 0	10 0
MACON...Distinguished for flavour and aroma	23 0	12 8
POMMARD...Of fine character	21 0	11 8
CHAMBERTIN...This is an exquisite Wine	30 0	16 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY...Of the very finest character	38 0	21 0

SAUTERNES.	CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BARSAC...A good, light, refreshing Wine	17 0	9 8
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR.....Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	21 0	12 0
SAUTERNE, HAUT...Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	30 0	16 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35, ESPLANADE ROAD) BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... ,, 45	,, 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	,, 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	,, 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	,, 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give, immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1886.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND
AL FRESCO,
VICTORIA GARDENS,
MONDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1886.

To celebrate the THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION of WESTERN INDIA,
AND IN AID OF THE
SCHOOL FOR POOR CHILDREN,
lately established by DR. THOMAS BLANEY.

TWO BANDS IN ATTENDANCE.

The Gardens will be extensively illuminated with ELECTRIC LIGHTS, KINDLY SUPPLIED BY THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in addition to THOUSANDS OF GLASS BUTTIES AND
GRAND COMBINATION
OF
AMUSEMENTS, STALLS, EXHIBITIONS, SPORTS, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS, CLOWNS, MUSIC, DANCING, MINSTRELS, SHOWS, PROMENADES, REFRESHMENT BOUFFETS, &c., &c., &c.

ADMISSION RE 1 TO THE GARDENS.
Children under 12 years, and Servants accompanying Children, Half Price.
Gates open at 8 p. m.: Fun and Frolic 9 p. m.
Tickets to be had at the Gate or at the Office of the Association, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL TRAM-CARS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON have made arrangements for another
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
in the Harbour, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 20th instant. The Steamer will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 P.M., returning about 11-15.
FARE, TWO RUPEES.
Tickets and full particulars on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

TO LET an upper-storied commodious BUNGALOW, in Byculla, known as "Gold Mohore Castle." Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET the undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of extending the HEAD TELEGRAPH OFFICE, on the Esplanade, at Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed, to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 17th April, 1886.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS.
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6in. long, Cash Rs. 9-8. 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 8, 10-8, 11-8, 12-8, doz.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MORLEY'S UNIVERSAL LIBRARY.
CLOTH, PARCHMENT BACKS, GILT TOPS,
EACH Re. 1.

Marlowe's Faustus and Goethe's Faust.
De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium-eater.
Plays from Moliere; by English Dramatists.
Plays and Poems of Ben Jonson.
Cavendish's Life of Wolsey.
Bacon's Essays.
Herrick's Hesperides.
Scott's Demonology and Witchcraft.
Chronicle of the Cid.
Butler's Analogy of Religion.
Rabelais' Gargantua and the Heroic Deeds of Pantagruel.
Sheridan's Plays.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.
Translated into English.
Germinal, Rs. 3-4.
Price, Re. 1-12 each.

Joys of Life.	La Belle Lisa.
Her Two Husbands.	L'Assommoir.
In the Whirlpool.	Girl in Scarlet.
Claude's Confession.	Helene.
Magdalen Ferat.	Albine.
Therese Raquin.	Piping Hot.
Nana.	Mysteries of the Court of Louis Napoleon.
Nana's Daughter.	

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.

Nana	Rs. 3-12 and 4-12.
The Assommoir	Rs. 3-12 and 4-12.
Rush for the Spoil	Rs. 3-12.
Piping Hot.	Rs. 3-12.
Therese Raquin	Rs. 3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a BUNGALOW, in MIDDLE COLABA, at present occupied by D. Rae, Esq., For further particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, on the Victoria Road, Byculla. For particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in LOVE-LANE, Byculla. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 2nd June to 30th November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now occupied by O. FIEDLER, Esq. Rent Rs. 3 0. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANGLIA ZAWRIA GAWAND and NURSOO LUXUMON GAWAND, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property to THUCKER JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the said Thucker Jeewandass Muljee at his house No. 1, Green-street, in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate at Dadur, in the Mahim District, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3189 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 582, 584, 556, 5-7, 558, 559, 561, 561, and 562, new Nos. 1313 and 13056, new Survey Nos. 202-1, 1-202-1, and 2-202, and bounded on the east by the garden of Shree Laimal Maharaj, on the west by the road leading from Dadur to Byculla, on the north by the property of Dhuramsey Purshotum, and on the south by the Batty ground of Pandoo Cassinath Thakour, Nursoo Luxuman and Damajee Narayen Gawand.

DELIVERABLE FREE AT BOMBAY.
BICYCLE (Kangaroo Safety) and TRICYCLE, neither at all worn or even tarnished. Guaranteed perfect and complete. Kangaroo, Rs. 235; Tricycle, Rs. 260. Address H. RAINIER, Madras Club.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A MEETING will be held at Messrs. Graham's Offices, at 5-15 p.m., TO-DAY, to transact the following business:—
(1) To receive the Report and pass the Account for the past season.
(2). To decide what steps shall be taken to carry on the Hunt.
It is hoped that all gentlemen interested in the Hunt will attend.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED, with special experience of Locomotive and Carriage work Salary according to ability up to a maximum of Rs. 120 a month. Apply to
LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
Southern Mahratta Railways, Hubli.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of May 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY, Auctioneers, will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in one Lot, at their Sale Rooms, No. 18, Apollo Road, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Vithaldas Samaldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Laxmishunker, and Bhagwandas Bhowanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following Valuable Leasehold Property of the abovenamed Company:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, within the limits of the City of Bhownuggur, containing by admeasurement acres sixteen, goontas ten and anna one and a quarter, equal to bighas forty and a half and annas two and three fourths, and bounded on the north by the Vehroo or water-course close to Bawa Moridass' land, on the south by waste land, on the east by a cart road leading to the village of Sidsar, and on the west partly by a "ade road leading to the village of Worry and partly by waste land, together with the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising the undermentioned machinery:—

INVENTORY OF MILL MACHINERY.

BOILER HOUSE.

8 Cornish Boilers.
2 W. & J. Yates' Boilers, each 70 lbs. pressure, 1877-78.
1 Daniel Adamson & Co's Boiler, 90 lbs., 1883.

ENGINE HOUSE.

2 Pairs of Compound Horizontal Condensing Engines, each of 40 Nominal Horse Power, W. & J. Yates.
1 Naasmyth Wilson's Donkey Engine, 1877.
1 Green's Economiser with 120 Pipes.

BLOWING ROOM.

1 Lord's Exhaust Opener, 1872.
1 Crighton Opener by Platt Bros. and Co., Double Beater, 1881.
2 Lord's Scutchers or Lap Machine, Single Beaters.
2 Lord's Single Beater Finishing Lap Machines.
1 Platt Bros. Gin, 1886.
1 Lap Weighing Scale.
1 Lord's Card Grinding Machine, 1873.
1 Roller Ending Machine.
1 Filleting Machine.

CARD ROOM AND SPINNING ROOM.

32 Carding Engines, viz.:—
17 Lord's Carding Engines, Width 48", 1872.
15 Hetherington's Engines, Width 48".
12 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 4 deliveries, 1873.
3 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 5 deliveries, 1873.
5 Hetherington's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries
4 Lord's Slubbing Frames, each of 56 Spindles, 1873.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 60 Spindles, 1877.
1 Hetherington's Intermediate Frame of 80 Spindles, 1877.
12 Lord's Roving Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 118 Spindles.
10 Lord's Throstles, each of 300 spindles, 1873.
16 Curtis Parr & Co.'s Throstles, each of 300 Spindles, 1873.
4 Pairs Curtis Parr's Mules, each of 1,176 Spindles.
20 Curtis Cop Reels.
15 Pairs Lord's Bobbin Reels.
3 Winding Frames.
4 Knot Twister Hooks of Brass.
1 Knot Weighing Scale.
98 Bundles Weighing Scales.
1 John Dugdale and Sons' Balling Press.
1 Wrap Reel.
1 Wrap for Roving.
1 Breaking Strain Machine.
1 Wrapping Weighing Scale.

WEAVING SHED.

1 J. Dugdale's Colour Winding Machine.
1 Do. Heading Machine.
1 Do. Winding do. 200 Spindles.
3 Do. Warping Machines.
1 Do. Sizing do.
1 Do. Folding do.
7 Head Stands of Cast Iron.
173 Looms.
50 by Dickinson and Sons.
70 by J. Dugdale and Sons.
55 by Henry Livesey.

MECHANICS' SHOP.

2 Blacksmiths' Bellow- and Tools.
1 W. R. Goulty and Co.'s Portable Engine and Boiler, complete.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Planing Do. by Hetherington.
2 Lathes, 1 Nasmyth Nelson, and 2 by Hetherington.
10 Bench Vices, 1 in broken state.
1 Grinding Stone.
1 Box Stock and Dies and Sundries.
2 Leather Washer Dies

IN COMPOUND.

1 Crab Winch.
1 Vanading Making Machine.
1 Lorry.
1 Looms Shafting Pressing Machine, broken.

STORE ROOM.

5 Beam Scales.
3 Salter's Spring Scales, 1 in broken state.
1 Cart Weighing Scale.
3 Pair of Screw Jacks, 2 in good order.
2 Coal Carriers.

SUNDRIES.

1 Wooden Baling Press broken (erected in the compound.)
2 Old Wand J. Yates' Boilers, each 45 lbs. pressure, lying in the compound.
1 Segment of Fly Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Spare Second Motion Wheel, lying in the compound.
31 Cop Bottom Breaking Machine, broken, lying in the compound.
2 Hand Pump Engines, Lord's.
31 Canvas Plane Pipes for Pumps.

Any Yarn, Cloth, Cotton & Coal in stock will be sold separately.

The said premises above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 100 and are held under a Lease from His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur for so long as the Company should continue their work. This Lease will be surrendered to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur who will grant a fresh Lease to the Purchaser on the same terms as to as contained in the present Lease.

The above Property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Bombay, April 16, 1886.

FOR SALE, the property of an officer gone home.
A. D. B. C. F. RIFLE, 500 bore, by Holland, his best make, nearly new, and in perfect order. Cost £50. Price, Rs. 450.
A. D. B. hammerless GUN, 12 bore, by Westley Richards, with two sets of barrels, one cylinder and other with chokes, in case complete, in perfect order. Cost, £45. Price, Rs. 330.
Apply to Major CARRINGTON.
1st Worcester Regt., Kurrachee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liability of the representatives of POCHAJEE SORABJEE POCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business down to the date of his death the 26th day of July 1884, in PARTNERSHIP with DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 27, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., CEASED as from the 1st of Kartuk sud 1941, 19th of October 1884. All persons indebted to the said firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co. are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned Dinshaw Edulje Lam the sums due by them, and all persons who have claims against the said firm are hereby requested to send in such claims to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam, at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1886 next, after which date no such claims will be entertained.
The business formerly carried on by the said firm has, since the said 19th day of October 1884, been, and will henceforth be, carried on by the said Dinshaw Eduljee Lam on his own account under the style and firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co., at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid.

ખોતીબાઈ તે પોચાજી શ્રોરાબજી પોંચાની વીધવા તા૦ વકીલાતન૦
i. e, MOTIBAI, Widow and Executrix of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha.
DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited,

WARANGAL AND DORNAKUL EXTENSION WITH MINERAL BRANCH TO SINGARENI COAL-FIELDS.

Length of line 69 miles more or less.

TENDERS for construction of earth-works, masonry in Bridges and other structures, collection of Ballast, also for excavation, of all cuttings and Bridge foundations are invited by the undersigned.
Plans and sections together with specifications and general conditions of contract and approximate bills of quantities may be seen on application being made at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Secunderabad, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the following days:—

13th April.
15th April.
17th April.
19th April.
21st April.
23rd April.

Tenders must be deposited at the office of the undersigned not later than noon, 26th April, 1886.
The tenders may be for any part of the work mile by mile, or for any number of miles up to the total of the section, in accordance with the desire of the person who may tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Secunderabad, 10th April, 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FIVE VACANCIES of FREE BOARDERSHIP in the GOKULDASS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL will be filled up by admitting Hindu students of high castes, whose age is not more than 13, and who study for

1 Second B. A.
1 L. M. & S.
2 First B. A.
1 High School Standard VI.

The undersigned will receive applications for the same until the 25th instant.
Candidates should apply for printed forms of applications to the undersigned.
Old applicants are also required to re-submit their applications.
RAMDAS LADHA,
Secretary G. T. Charities.
G. T. Charity's Office, 11, Mango Savoy Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th April.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.
THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SHOWMAN WANTED, for a PUNCH and JUDY SHOW. Liberal terms. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, JOHN JEFFREY'S BULK ALE, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 53, per hogshead.—FINLAY, MUIR and Co.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French best KID GLOVES, with two buttons, at Re. 2-4 a pair. Try at V. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, &c.

FOR SALE, at Crawford's, TO-DAY, a strong TONGA, as good as new, recently done up with lancewood shafts, lining, &c., with hood and pole, and set of English harness in good order.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Goanese SERVANT, about 30, who will do intelligently and quickly, what he is told clearly. Good salary. Recommendations from masters requested. Apply to STANLEY SHAW, Pachmarhi.

WANTED, an OFFICE ASSISTANT, must possess knowledge of book-keeping, and be able to conduct correspondence. Apply by letter stating salary required, "M," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET the Commodious and Healthy Upper portion of Bungalow No. 22 at Bellasis Junction Road, having water pipe, &c. For rent apply to DORABJEE HOMANJEE DEVACHA, No. 13, Hornby-row, Fort.

FOR the hot season nothing would be better than a glass of cool, drink, soda, cream, and ices, four sorts daily, every day different kinds; also Ground Mocha Coffee. Please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a TEACHER, who must have passed the Matriculation Examination. For the amount of pay and other particulars apply and send copies of testimonials to M. S. ASHRAFALLY, M. A., Principal, Mahabut Madrass, Joonagudh.

WANTED, in a Native State in Up-country, TWO B.A. LL.B.s., and ONE B.A., (passed lower and higher standard examination.) Apply with testimonials and stating salary and terms, &c., to A. B., care of this paper. Hindus preferred.

WANTED, a MANAGER for the Book-selling and Advertising Agency Co., Limited, possessing a good knowledge of English, business correspondence accounts and office work, and having a good mercantile experience. In addition the Posse of possessing knowledge of Gujrati and Hindustani will claim preference.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is OPEN to Visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

WANTED, a PARTNER in good profitable business with capital of Rs. 25,000. Address X., care of this paper.

CHEAP FANS—HANDY FANS.—Buy them not elsewhere before having an inspection at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £249,974-10-10 Stg.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerrice, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Embroidery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home, for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

DOGS FOR SALE, St. Bernard, Mastiff, Bull and Fox-terriers, just arrived from England. African grey parrots, fancy birds. For particulars, apply Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shagurjee and Nathoo's shop obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Fees Rs.; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY.
HAS the greatest and cheapest choice in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS, 9, Rue de Chateaudun.
BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay at 11-30 a.m. of the 21st April, 1886, for the supply of 1,200 HOGSHEADS of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR in wood for three years and four months commencing from 1st July 1887, to 31st October 1890 to the Stations mentioned in the Schedule.
The Malt Liquor (1 Ale and 2-3 Porter) in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the respective stations by the Contractor. The cost per hogshead of Malt Liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.
Persons desirous of tendering for the supply of Indian Malt Liquor should send Samples with their Tenders.
Tenders will be received upto 11-30 a.m. of 21st April, 1886, when they will be opened in this Office and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, with Schedules of the Articles to be supplied at each Station and any other information that may be required connected with the Contract and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt viz., Rs. 2,875.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on the acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs 30,000.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
Commt. Storekeeper General,
Commst. Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, March 29, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.,
2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pellitier.
5 cases fancy goods such as Bohemian gilt flower vases of various sizes, tin and earthen toys, carpenter tools, &c., &c.
3 cases violet and millefleurs powder.
30 cases Lasger beer in quarts.
3 bales grey muslin.
1 case white dorla and checks.
3 bales colored prints.
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, press, sideboard, teapoys, &c.
1 iron safe by Chubb.
2 cases specimens.
1 case saffron.
1 ,, clock and timepieces.
On account of the concerned.
B 3418—1 bale S W D grey shirtings.
G and Co., 2249-58—10 bales mildewed grey shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Sulemanjee Esajee.
F M 73 and Co. 13-17—5 cases silvered plate glass.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 19th April, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF RAFTERS, TIMBER PIECES, &c.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay behind the Ice Factory, the surplus building materials consisting of rafters, teak timber pieces and cuttings, planks, ornamental bracket horses, materials of cudjan sheds, &c. &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, GOLD, AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and assignee of the estate and effects of Rutoonee Kessowjee, now an insolvent, the following pearl, gold, and silver ornaments, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1-30 p.m., at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows streets, viz.
GOLD ORNAMENTS.
1 Tucklo with three ramnami, 1 churna, 1 lanthi, with seven ramnami, 1 tucklo with three ramnami, 1 pair of ladas, 1 chir, 1 pair of sakias, 1 locket, 1 farka, sakil, 1 dorro, 1 katli small, 1 katli large, 1 r cera sankri, 2 pairs of valas, 1 vak, 1 googri, 1 beothari. 1 pair of chundanchuri (bis), 1 pair chundanchuri (small), 4 bangles, 2 bangles (small), 1 pair of small kadas, 6 chitals: 4 patlis, 2 valias (small), 4 kaknis, 1 katvaro kap, 1 taumanis, 1 googri, 2 loose Ramnami, 1 patli of choora, 4 Manakarithoric and kap, &c., loose beads.
PEARL ORNAMENTS.
2 ear ornaments called dharanis, 1 nose ring, 1 vindo, 1 false pearl neck-lace, 1 pearl necklace, 5 strings.
SILVER ORNAMENTS.
1 pair athasia, 1 pair hollow valis, 4 finger ornaments called gotta, 1 thalee, 1 lota, 1 lotee, and 2 vatkas.
Also by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ardeshir Cowasjee Jo a. 138 diamond ruby, and emerald rings, 5 diamond earrings, 1 pugaree and 1 doopata.
By order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor:—9 rubies rings, 2 turcois rings, and 1 emerald ring.

SALE OF HAMS, RABBITS, &c.
Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1-30 p.m., at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-street, Fort, consisting of few Westphalia hams, Tasmanian rabbits, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.
On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order and on account of Dossabhoy Barajee of the Mortgage Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, and on account of the mortgagor Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Soortee. All the right title and interest of the said Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Burtee in all that peace or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, at the north side of Tod-street, in the subdistrict formerly of Fort but now of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty two square yards, be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5116 and new Survey No. 8931, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the house of the Ardeser Rustomjee Mushee on or towards the west by the house of Byramjee Jejeebhoy Esqr., C. S. I., on or towards the north by the house of Sailay bin Oomer Buruck Jung Baldoor, and on or towards the south by the said Tod-street which said hereditament and premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Soortee and his family or assigns.
For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Vendor's solicitors, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th April, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder-Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and satinwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated and fine crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp & Son, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one Jaffrabad cow with calf, giving 7 seers of milk, 2 shag-goats, English cooking stove (if not previously privately disposed of), a handsome strong English-built landau by Harrison, in first-rate order, a pair of showy grey Arabs and all silver-mounted harness, a handsome strong-built mail-phaeton by Wykes, the well-known Calcutta builder, a handsome strong German-built broughams, a handsome mounted harness which, with any ordinary single harness, will make a complete set of tandem harness, English-made hunting saddle by Watts, &c., &c., the property of T. W. RAWLINS, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, very handsome Minton's porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, liqueur and egg stands, ice-pitcher, tea set, egg boiler, round salver, butter pot, a mahogany case containing best plated spoons and forks, 12 pair fish knives and forks, and 12 pair fruit knives and forks in mahogany case, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, very handsome table cutlery by Mappin, large size parlour lamp in case by Treacher, very handsome blackwood and teakwood inlaid furniture, such as a set of teakwood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, Madras pattern sideboard, very handsome large size sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter, whatnot, set of camp-tables, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, very handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, rocking, low and drawing room chairs, settee couches, chiffoneers, very handsome cheval mirrors with mirror, and large and small size wall brackets with mirror, teapoys work and card tables, centre ottoman, music stand, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand-square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, very handsome large and small China and Japanese flower vases, and very old bronze vases, very rich epergne and table ornaments, very handsome and rich Persian large and small size carpets, first-rate oil paintings and photographs, chronometer electric bell, cashmere curtains, Spanish and French costumes, handsome iron and teakwood four-post bedsteads with spring mattress, very handsome dressing and washing tables with marble tops, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, very handsome almirahs and wardrobes with plate glass doors, glass door book cases, towel horses, bath tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, kerosine cooking stove, books, &c.
At 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built landau by Harrison, London, nearly new, in perfect order.
1 handsome strong German-built brougham.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton by Wykes, the well-known Calcutta maker.
1 pair of large and showy white Arabs in regular work, with plated mounted double harness.
1 all over hogskin saddle by Watts, Calcutta.
1 brass-mounted harness, which, with any ordinary single harness, will make a complete tandem harness.
1 first-rate Jaffrabad cow with calf, giving 7 seers milk daily.
1 military saddle nearly new.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the concerned, the following goods:—
Landed per steam ship "Althoener."
C. and Co. $ 7-9-10—3 cases tailoring goods such as fancy coatings, gig aprons, tartan, seal, fancy and cloth lined water proofs, fringed rugs, chick, muslin, Keswick Skiddaw and Saxony blankets, grey, blue, and scarlet seal-skinned rugs, heavy buckram, lady's waterproof ulster, assorted buffalo horns, buttons, cambric handkerchiefs, &c.
$ 13, 14, and 14½—2 cases and 1 bundle commanding officer's uniform cases, despatches boxes, Brighton's bonnet boxes, family travelling bath tub, &c.
$ 15—1 case army tailoring goods such as gold lace, gold wire, sword belt, belt and pouch, sword knots, officer's regimental pattern swords, &c.
$ 16—1 case mechanical clock working and other toys of varied description.
$ 18—1 case stationery.
$ 19 and 23—2 cases neckties, satin silk and cotton, meerschaum pipes and cigarette holders, machine sponge, silk twist, &c.
The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, Persian rugs, a handsome grand mahogany concert piano by Blüthner, and (if not previously privately disposed of) handsome strong-built landau and a pair of handsome horses, &c., the property of J. WESTLAKE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 160, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black wood, and teakwood and satinwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich cruet stand, glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square sympathetic pianoforte, full compass, by S. Rose & Co., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first r

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Bombay Foxhounds, Graham's Offices, 5-15 p.m.
Students L. and S. Society Framjee Cawasji Institute, 5-30 p. m.
Band, 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder, evening.
Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th:—Thisbe (s), from Calcutta; and Byron Clyde (s), Newport. Yesterday:—William Tower, from Sydney; and H. M. S. Clive, Madras.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th:—Inchgarvie (s), for Dunkirk; Sheikh (s), Genoa; and Turquoise (s), Trieste and Venice. Yesterday:—Kangra (s), for London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clyde entered, and the s. s. Mauritius Tower left the dock on Friday. The s. s. Adowa entered, and the s.s. Ravena and Prince Llewellyn left it on Saturday.

THEFT ON BOARD A FERRY STEAMER.—Anundee, a Hindoo woman, a passenger by the ferry steamer Savitri, on her arrival in this harbour on Friday, reported to the police that she was robbed of a gold necklace, valued Rs. 60, while she was lying asleep on the night previous on board that vessel.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Mombadevie Tank on the body of Muckan Dewjee, aged 12 years. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in the tank on that morning, where, it is supposed, he had been for a bath on the previous evening, as he was missed by his parents from the house at Hanooman Lane. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE HAIRY FAMILY.—This wonderful family leaves by the s. s. Helmsley for England to-night. To-day is, therefore, the last day for the public to avail themselves of the opportunity of having a look at them. On Saturday some of the members of the recently-started Anthropological Society examined the family from a scientific point of view. It is expected that they will shortly prepence a report on the subject.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 24th Regiment, N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, this evening:—

Quadrille	Liekadet ... Strauss.
Selection	La Fille de Madame Angot ... Lecocq.
Valse	Dream Faces ... Meisser.
Duette	Lion et Souris ... Ulrich.
Valse	La Plus Belle ... Waldteufel.
Polka	Nutmarker ... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the P. and O. Company's dockyard, Mazgon, on the body of John Kipp, aged 62 years, chief engineer of the P. and O. Company's steamship Mirzapore. He was a man of sober habits. At about 9 a. m. on Friday morning, he was found dead on the floor of his cabin. Dr. E. S. Webber, the surgeon of the Mirzapore, said there were no external marks of violence on the body, and he was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on the body of Peerozebai, woman, aged 26 years, the wife of Eduljee Bhiccajee, a clerk in the Public Currency Department. She had been suffering from headache for the last month, and was also subject to hysterics. She had been under the treatment of Dr. Eduljee Dossett since. On 5 p.m on Saturday evening she became unconscious, and remained in that state up to her death which took place on Saturday midnight. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, was of opinion that the cause of death was serious apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

ROBBING A CHILD OF AN ORNAMENT.—Hussain Ali, a mahomedan vagrant, was on Saturday convicted by Mr P. Ryan of stealing a silver ankiet, valued Rs. 2-8, from a child residing in Peeroo Havildar Street. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESENTATION TO A SPINNING MANAGER.—Some 250 hands belonging to the spinning department of the Colaba Land and Mill Company met on Friday last at the mill premises, to testify the respect and esteem entertained by them for Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Patell, the spinning manager of the mill, who had resigned the service for a more lucrative employment in another establishment. Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary of the Colaba Company, spoke in terms of approbation of Mr. Patell's faithful and zealous services, and his general good behaviour. An address, signed by the principal workmen, was presented to Mr. Patell, together with a shawl and an emerald ring, as tokens of the appreciation of his worth by his subordinates. After partaking of refreshments, the meeting bade Mr. Patell farewell, wishing him good luck and a successful career in future.

THEFT BY A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Police Court on Saturday, Chief Inspector Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, charged Visaram Tookaram, a police constable n 819, with the theft of forty yards of chints and three pieces of soap, the property of the Port Trustees. The sepoy was also charged with having in his possession three bundles of matches. From the evidence it appeared that the accused had been on night duty on the north-east wharf. He was relieved next morning, Friday, and before leaving the dock was noticed by a policeman stationed at the north main gate, suspiciously hide a bundle in the choukry. Subsequently, when going out of the gate in plain clothes with the bundle he was stopped and asked what it contained. He replied his dirty clothes, but on it being opened was found to contain chintz and soap. Inquiries were then made, and it was discovered that the property was part of some cargo which had been discharged by the s.s. Clan Sinclair. Accused's house was then searched and the matches found there. In defence accused stated that the soap had been given him by the shed manager of K. Shed, but admitted stealing the cloth. His worship sentenced him on the charge of theft to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, and acquitted him on the other.

A STRANGE STORY.—Can there be any truth in the rumour that has been disturbing the rest of Bombay for some time? An Italian artist was taken to one of our hospitals for treatment. He was treated for a few days, but one morning he was found dead by a servant. The hospital authorities were called in, and after careful examination, let us hope, they pronounced him dead. His friends were informed of the sad occurrence. The funeral was arranged for that evening. Several friends kept away from business in order to be able to pay their last respects to the deceased. In the afternoon they meet at the hospital, and as they are discussing in whispers the affairs of the defunct artist, lo and behold, the artist awakes, sits up in bed bolt upright, and asks what all those preparations mean? What followed, in the shape of screaming and a stampede my informant saith not, but it is clear that Signor was not dead. The question is—who killed him for a few hours and put his friends to the expense of a coffin and the trappings of woe? In these days of high science surely medical men ought to know when a patient is dead and when he only seems to be so. But it may be some consolation to the public, and some saving of credit to the hospital authorities, to be assured that our patient did die three days after he had been officially pronounced dead. Still I would fain hope the whole story turned out to be a hoax.—*Indian Spectator.*

PUBLICATION OF OBSCENE BOOKS.

ON Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Morarrao Chorsagar, an inspector in the Bombay Police Force, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan and filed an information against Damodhur Jowharam, the proprietor of the *Widya Prakash* Press, Bellasis Road, Byculla, charging him with compiling, printing, selling and distributing certain obscene books, called *Wagwillas*," a monthly Marathi periodical, and a Marathi book entitled "Abhinava Larum Vidya Prakasana" which contains many indecent passages, the translation of which by the authorized translator he produced, and prayed that a summons may be issued against him under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, and also a search warrant for the seizure of the books. His Worship granted the application, and the summons was made returnable on the 3rd proximo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·809
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	83·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	306

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 52, Farringdon road, London.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper resumed the hearing of the cases in which Mr. Hugh D. Fisher was charged with assaulting his clerk, Cursetjee Ruttonjee and the cross-charge preferred by him. Mr. Burder appeared for Cursetjee Ruttonjee and Mr. Hore for Fisher.

The cross-charge was gone into again. Dr. Sydney Smith was examined; he spoke as to a wound on the complainant's left hand. It was very much swollen and had a wound on it.

In cross-examination Fisher admitted he was insolvent. He could swear positively that he knew nothing about the rent of the office. Witness never paid Cursetjee any wages, but allowed him to draw Rs. 100 on account. He owed some money to the Adelphi Hotel, but it was not principally for drink. He went to Kurrachee for business, and had booked many orders from there and sent them home. The instructions to the accused were to collect indents for Berger and Sons, and forward them to him, and not to hold any direct communication with them. He was to pay the debts of the office as incurred, and to forward monthly the accounts. He did not follow the instructions. Norwood was never a principal of witness's; he was never a member of the firm of Berger and Sons, and would never be. In January last witness sent home Rs. 50,000 when he was in Kurrachee.

Mr. Burder: Well, I would like to know how you made that Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Hore objected to this question, as it had nothing to do with the assault.

Witness: Mr. Burder wishes to damage me; let him go on.

Mr. Burder said he was only questioning on matter got out in the examination-in-chief. If it was allowed, then he had a perfect right to put the question. Witness replied he had by orders obtained in Kurrachee and partly in Bombay. He had heard complaints in Karrachee, and that had brought him down Witness admitted writing two letters to accused, and in which he mentioned nothing about his complaints. Witness found some of his papers and Berger's invoices in the office, and was surprised to find them. He was not aware that Berger's business was being carried on by Norwood. He admitted another letter, dated 27th February, in which he mentions Mr. Norwood coming out, and also having received a letter from Messrs Winter and Burder, dated 16th February, giving him a notice of his termination of the agreement with Berger and Sons, owing to his carelessness and neglect of their business.

Mr. Hore objected to entering on this subject, as it had nothing to do with the assault case.

Mr. Burder said he wished to show what a charming client Mr. Hore had.

Mr. Hore remarked that however black his client was made, even as black as a hat, it would not affect the case. He admitted the assault and pleaded provocation.

Fisher: Oh! let him go on; let him go on.

Witness continued: The books were found in his office, and he took nothing belonging to the accused. He removed only his things and then went to his (Mr. Burder's) office and saw him.

Mr. Burder: Are you sure you saw me?

Witness: Yes, I think I saw you.

Mr. Burder: I am not at all particularly like my partner. Were you so intoxicated that you could not tell the difference between me and my partner?

Witness: I don't know. I left some one in your office that they might take their property.

Mr. Burder: It was my partner. Were you not told when in the Adelphi Hotel by the hotel-keeper to behave yourself in a different manner?

Mr. Hore (jumping up): Don't answer; don't answer that question.

Witness: Why not? No, never in my life have I been told how to behave by a hotel-keeper. I would know how to treat him if he did.

Mr. Burder: Oh, I daresay, as you have treated this poor Parsee (laughter).

Continuing, witness said he was sure Cursetjee threw a sodawater bottle at his face. It was not a glass. It breaking to pieces did not prove it was a thin bottle, but on the contrary the force of the throw. He would not have struck the accused if he had not commenced the assault. Witness never went into any shop in a state of intoxication. He was never in a state of intoxication, and was never stupid with drink when he went into Winter and Burder's office, as he attended business all that day till midnight. He wouldn't swear whose book that was he took away. He did not care about it. It was in his office, and it was the accused's look-out if he left it there. The property in the office was sent to Crawford's godowns.

In re-examination he said he sent it there to prevent being charged with a month's rent. During the 25 years he had been in the East he had never been charged with an assault, nor had struck a native. He had been very partial to the natives, and specially to the accused.

Mr. Fisher then said when he got possession of the books the accused could have told him they were Berger an i Son's. He had given him instructions, and he had paid no attention to them. When he asked Cursetjee where his papers were, the accused told him Mr. Norwood had taken them away. Now, what right had he, as he was his (Fisher's) clerk, to give Mr. Norwood his private papers? As regards the letter, the book he had Cursetjee to tell him if it was his, and he refused to do so. He opened it, and saw it contained a letter in which Cursetjee had undermined him with his principals in a conspiracy with others. He then determined to take the law into his own hands and the assault, which was committed under grave provocation and after he had warned Cursetjee he would strike him if he did not leave the office. Mr. Fisher then asked permission to call his counsel, Mr. Hore, as a witness, as he had known him for many years.

Mr. Cooper: Yes. Mr. Hore had the pleasure of examining you. I don't see why you should not have the pleasure of examining your counsel.

Mr. Hore said, in answer to his client. I remember the 30th of last mouth, you told me what had occurred. I saw your hand; it was very much swollen. You were quite sober. I have never seen you drunk during the time I have had the honor to know you. In the spring of 1885 you had business with my firm, and I saw you every day and every evening. I never saw you drunk once during that time. I have lived with you for years.

Do you consider me a temperate man?

Yes, very. I never saw a man drink so little as you do. He never drank more than a bottle of beer or one peg a day. I know I drank more myself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cooper: What, for the good of the house, Mr. Hore? (Laughter.)

Mr. Hore: No, because I liked it. (Renewed laughter.) I've drunk a great deal of Mr. Fisher's champagne too, and he wouldn't touch it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burder then addressed the Court. He thought it unnecessary to call further evidence, that given was quite enough to enable his Worship to decide whether Mr. Fisher did or did not assault his client. On the face of it, it seemed improbable to believe that the weak Parsee would attack a man of Mr. Fisher's size and calibre. From the evidence it did seem probable that his client had come to Kurrachee much annoyed at having lost his agency, which no doubt was a valuable one, and vented his annoyance on the Parsee. Mr. Burder did not wish to make much of the point of drunkenness, although it was certainly an extenuation of Fisher's offence that he brought it in, for if he was intoxicated he might have forgotten himself and pleaded being carried away with the little senses he had, but it would have done no good to his (Mr. Fisher's) case to try to damage the other's reputation. Mr. Burder asked his Worship to disbelieve Mr. Fisher's statement that a comparatively weak Parsee, as his client was, made an attack on him unprovoked, to dismiss the summons, and punish him in some way, to let him see that, as big and strong as he was, he could not attack people in this reckless way.

Mr. Cooper, in deciding the cases, said it appeared to him from the evidence before him, that there had been no definite arrangements made by Mr. Fisher as to the taking over the property in his office at the time he arrived here on the 30th March. He had gone to his office probably, his Worship thought, in an excited state, and saw Cursetjee there, who, he must have thought, did not treat him with the respect due to him as his master. Cursetjee admitted he was Mr. Fisher's clerk at the time, and Mr. Cooper saw no reason to doubt that the latter believed the property in his office had not been taken over by Berger and Sons, or by Mr Norwood. That being so, Mr. Fisher had a perfect right to look into the papers, accounts, and books that were there. His Worship could not help thinking that, if Cursetjee had acted in the way he ought to have done, and explained the position of affairs, no disturbance would have taken place. Instead of this he objected to Mr. Fisher looking into a certain book, which there was a doubt was Cursetjee's private property. There must have been something or other in it which made him object so strongly to Mr. Fisher looking into it, and Mr. Fisher determined to do so, and retained it. His Worship believed the evidence of the complainant as to Cursetjee trying to get the book back forcibly, that he did bite him on the hand; and that he was struck two or three blows on the head, whereupon he threw a cup or sodawater bottle at Mr. Fisher. Mr Cooper believed that if the cup or bottle had struck Mr. Fisher on the head, it would have grievously, if not dangerously, wounded him. Of course, he must say, the conduct of either party was not creditable; but there was no doubt the provocation offered to Mr. Fisher was very grave. The only conclusion his Worship could come to was, that both parties appeared to have lost their temper and acted most foolishly. All he could do then was to caution them both, and to trust that neither would forgot their positions in dealing with one another. He warned and discharged them.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
HOLY WEEK.
Daily.
7 a.m.—Mattins and Ante-Communion.
Daily except Tuesday.
7 p.m.—Evensong.
On Thursday, Holy Communion after Matins; and on Wednesday, and Good Friday, Sermon after Evensong.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of the life-governors, members, and subscribers of the institution was held on Saturday in the school premises on the E-plainade, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, the honorary secretary, read the following report for the past year:—

The board of directors have much pleasure in meeting the life-governors, members, and subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, inasmuch as your directors can say that the state of affairs of the institution for the past year has been satisfactory. When the present lady superintendent, Miss Cockman, was placed in charge of the institution in September, 1884, the number on the school register was only thirty-seven, with an average attendance of twenty-five. This number rose to sixty in March, 1885, the average attendance being fifty. On the 31st of July, 1885, there were eighty girls receiving instruction at the school of the institution. Your directors are glad to state that at the end of March, 1886, there were 100 girls on the school register. Out of these there are only two Hindoo girls, and the remainder are Parsees The average monthly attendance throughout the year was 79·99. The scholarship rules of the institution with reference to admission of girls to the school are well known. There appears, however, to be some misapprehension as to the difference between Anglo-Vernacular schools for young ladies and the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. Your directors take this opportunity of explaining that instruction in the vernacular language is not given, but each pupil is required to have acquired a fair knowledge of her vernacular before admission, according to the rules of the institution. The lowest limit for vernacular has been fixed to No. IV. of the Government school series, and arithmetic as far as simple division. The board desire to place on record the fact that though this institution is mainly intended to give native girls instruction through the medium of the English language, yet feeling that foreign languages cannot be easily learnt without being conveyed to some extent through the vernacular, it has for years past adopted the system of getting the pupils to translate English passages into the Vernacular and *vice versa*; and for this purpose they have, besides English teacher, an efficient native teacher, Mrs. Nanabhoy, a Parsee lady of attainments, and one of the first pupils of this very institution, having been in it from 1885 to 1871. The board have increased the monthly fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 from the beginning of this year. Even this increased fee is very low, considering the kind of instruction given in this school. The income derived from the fees is, your directors regret, not quite sufficient to meet the heavy annual expenditure. Your board, however, hope that, owing to the now general desire of the natives of this country to give their daughters an English education, there will be an increase of pupils, and the income derived from such sources will in a short time be sufficient to meet all disbursements. Your directors have much pleasure in stating that the increased number of scholars, in spite of the raising of the school fees, is a proof that the Alexandra School is becoming appreciated by the native community of this town. Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Nanabhoy Wadia, M.A., one of the examiners in his last report, the board has now instituted a complete register of the school. Each student is furnished with a register book of daily marks and rank, and parents and guardians are requested to remark in such book the conduct of each pupil and the attention paid by the student to her study at home. Parents and guardians would materially assist the school by fairly marking their remarks. The educational staff has also been increased, and besides the lady superintendent, Miss Cockman, we have Mrs. Nanabhoy, Miss Higgins, who has passed her matriculation examination, Miss Sellers, and Miss Smith, Miss Walker, who has been trained in England, is placed in special charge of teaching the pianoforte and vocal music. The salaries paid to the teachers have also been increased. Miss Serinbai Manekjee Setna, a former pupil of the institution, has lately taken interest in the school of the institution as heretofore. All the arrangements regarding the choice of teachers and examinations of the students have been made after her advice and with her co-operation. The board of examiners are themselves. The board of directors tender their best thanks to the lady and gentlemen examiners. Great trouble is being taken by Miss Cockman, the lady superintendent, Mrs Nanabhoy Master, and the other ladies connected with the institution, and the board have much pleasure in recording their appreciation of their services. The directors have added a new pianoforte to the furniture of the school at a cost of over Rs. 600, also retaining the old one. It rests with the meeting, with the exception of the life president, to elect new directors in place of those retiring.

Mrs. D. E. Squire, who examined the pupils of the institution in singing, said in her report that she was very much pleased with most of the voices. The class singing was very good. Ten of the pupils sang solos, and the first prize was awarded to Bhikaiji S. Palanchee, who has a very true soprano voice. The new piano will no doubt be a great help to the pupils, and under Miss Waller's teaching a great improvement may be looked for. Miss E. M. Crittal, in her report, said it gave her very much pleasure to examine the girls of the school in needlework. It had been very carefully taught and reflected great credit upon those who had devoted their time to it. She was especially pleased with the crewel work, which was very tastefully executed. Mr. Jehangir Setna and Mr. Jewajee Jamshedjee Modi, who examined the pupils in the various branches of study, said at the conclusion of their report:—"Taking the whole result into consideration, we are of opinion that the standard of efficiency is highly creditable. It is of immense advantage to the community, for whose benefit it is established, and is doing good work. We should like to see the school made use of by a larger number of pupils and establishment for it increased. The present lady superintendent and her assistants deserve credit for their zeal in, and attention to, their work. Our thanks are due to these ladies for the kind assistance they gave us during the examination."

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, that the report and audited account, now submitted to this meeting, be adopted and confirmed as the report and account of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution from the 1st August, 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, that Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha, Vundravandass Purshotumdass, Jehangir Jamshedjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, be elected members of the board.

Proposed by Miss Sherinbai M. Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, that Mrs. Myline, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. John Jardine, Mrs. Mackillican, Mrs. K. R. Cama, and Miss Sherinbai Manekjee Cursetjee be elected and requested to act as honorary lady visitors.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir B. Vacha, and seconded by Mr. D. F. Cama, that the best thanks of this meeting are due to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly examined the young ladies attending the school of the institution, and for their reports with respect to the same.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, and seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, that the best thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee for the trouble taken by him to audit the treasurer's account of this institution.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, that Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha, Vundravandass Purshotumdass, Jehangir Jamshedjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, be elected members of the board.

Proposed by Miss Sherinbai M. Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, that Mrs. Myline, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. John Jardine, Mrs. Mackillican, Mrs. K. R. Cama, and Miss Sherinbai Manekjee Cursetjee be elected and requested to act as honorary lady visitors.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir B. Vacha, and seconded by Mr. D. F. Cama, that the best thanks of this meeting are due to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly examined the young ladies attending the school of the institution, and for their reports with respect to the same.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, and seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, that the best thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee for the trouble taken by him to audit the treasurer's account of this institution.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday, at the registered office of the company, No. 9, Church Gate Street. Mr. O. Fiedler, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

1 "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."

2. "That Messrs. F. Hooper, D. F. Panday, and S. R. Bunshaw, be appointed liquidators for the purpose of winding up the company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each."

3 "That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new company to be named the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, with a memorandum and articles of association which, as well as the form of an agreement to be entered into between the new company and Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, and referred to in the 163rd of such articles of association have already been prepared with the privity of the directors of this company."

4 "That the form of agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this company and its liquidators of the one part and The Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in terms of the said form of agreement and to carry the same into effect."

5. "And that the said liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to section 161 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, goodwill, and assets of this company to the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid so soon as the same shall be so med in consideration of the said liquidators receiving such shares of Rs. 125 each, fully paid up, in the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and such cash and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said form of agreement."

6. "And that in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said liquidators all the powers exercisable by the said liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by the liquidators or liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving."

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting was brought to a close.

SINGULAR PROSECUTION FOR RAILWAY TRESPASS.

MR. H. PARSONS, Sessions Judge of Thana, recently heard an appeal against the decision of Mr. H. Bagnell, First Class and Railway Magistrate of the Bandora Division of the Thana Collectorate, in a prosecution by the B. B. and C. I. Railway of Dorabjee Hoshungjee Guzdar and his servant, who were charged with criminal mischief and criminal trespass, under sections 426 and 447 of the Indian Penal Code, in having pulled up some wire fencing, with intent to cause damage to the company, by entering on their land. The facts of the case are simple. Mr. Dorabjee Hoshungjee Guzdar is a large landlord, holding over a lakh of square yards of ground in and about Andheri, a few miles to the north of Bandora, and has a bungalow and garden close by the railway station at Andheri. Some time in May 1885, a sub-assistant engineer of the company was sent to Andheri to mark the limits of the station area on the east side to put a new fencing down. At that time the engineer was with the defendant, to whom the line of demarcation was pointed out, and it was alleged the accused made no objection. The magistrate, in his finding, states that this line of demarcation was made out from demarcation places (shown in a plan) signed by the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey and the Revenue and Chief Engineer, showing the land belonging to the company; it was made out by careful measurements, and the land was given over to the company in 1877 by a Government Resolution, the effect of which was to give actual possession of the land to the company. The magistrate proceeds:—The land was marked out by two boundary marks, compensation was paid, and even the village officers and villagers knew, or were told, that this was the company's land. On the 28th November last, the fencing, which had been put down on the three previous days, was pulled up by the second defendant by order of the first. It was put down a second time, and pulled up again by both the accused. A third time, in December, it was re-erected, and again removed, and since that time it has not been put up. Both the accused admitted that each time they pulled the fencing down. Mr. Dorabjee stated that he did so because the land was his. It further appeared that on July 21, 1885, the mamlatdar received a petition from Dorabjee claiming the land in dispute, and so far, the magistrate states, he was acting *bona fide*; and it was not till the 7th January, 1886, that a report was made on the petition to the effect that the company were trying to get possession; but by that time the defendants had taken the law into their own hands. From the evidence it appears that Mr. Dorabjee for sometime past had been storing the wood and charcoal for his lime-kiln on this very space between the old and new fencing; that the kiln had been there for the last eight years; that, before this, the land belonged to one Pandurang Hari, who sold a portion to Dorabji; and none of the witnesses could state whether the land was in the possession of the company or not; and that Dorabji never acquired a possessory title. Mr. Wadia, M.A., one of the examiners in his last report, the board has now instituted a complete register of the school. Each student is furnished with a register book of daily marks and rank, and parents and guardians are requested to remark in such book the conduct of each pupil and the attention paid by the student to her study at home. Parents and guardians would materially assist the school by fairly making their remarks. The educational staff has also been increased, and besides the lady superintendent, Miss Cockman, we have Mrs. Nanabhoy, Miss Higgins, who has passed her matriculation examination, Miss Sellers, and Miss Smith, Miss Waller, who has been trained in England, is placed in special charge of teaching the pianoforte and vocal music. The salaries paid to the teachers have also been increased. Miss Serinbai Manekjee Setna, a former pupil of the institution, has lately taken interest in the school of the institution as heretofore. All the arrangements regarding the choice of teachers and examinations of the students have been made after her advice and with her co-operation. The board of examiners are themselves. The board of directors tender their best thanks to the lady and gentlemen examiners. Great trouble is being taken by Miss Cockman, the lady superintendent, Mrs Nanabhoy Master, and the other ladies connected with the institution, and the board have much pleasure in recording their appreciation of their services. The directors have added a new pianoforte to the furniture of the school at a cost of over Rs. 600, also retaining the old one. It rests with the meeting, with the exception of the life president, to elect new directors in place of those retiring.

Mrs. D. E. Squire, who examined the pupils of the institution in singing, said in her report that she was very much pleased with most of the voices. The class singing was very good. Ten of the pupils sang solos, and the first prize was awarded to Bhikaiji S. Palanchee, who has a very true soprano voice. The new piano will no doubt be a great help to the pupils, and under Miss Waller's teaching a great improvement may be looked for. Miss E. M. Crittal, in her report, said it gave her very much pleasure to examine the girls of the school in needlework. It had been very carefully taught and reflected great credit upon those who had devoted their time to it. She was especially pleased with the crewel work, which was very tastefully executed. Mr. Jehangir Setna and Mr. Jewajee Jamshedjee Modi, who examined the pupils in the various branches of study, said at the conclusion of their report:—"Taking the whole result into consideration, we are of opinion that the standard of efficiency is highly creditable. It is of immense advantage to the community, for whose benefit it is established, and is doing good work. We should like to see the school made use of by a larger number of pupils and establishment for it increased. The present lady superintendent and her assistants deserve credit for their zeal in, and attention to, their work. Our thanks are due to these ladies for the kind assistance they gave us during the examination."

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, that the report and audited account, now submitted to this meeting, be adopted and confirmed as the report and account of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution from the 1st August, 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, that Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha, Vundravandass Purshotumdass, Jehangir Jamshedjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, be elected members of the board.

Proposed by Miss Sherinbai M. Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, that Mrs. Myline, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. John Jardine, Mrs. Mackillican, Mrs. K. R. Cama, and Miss Sherinbai Manekjee Cursetjee be elected and requested to act as honorary lady visitors.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir B. Vacha, and seconded by Mr. D. F. Cama, that the best thanks of this meeting are due to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly examined the young ladies attending the school of the institution, and for their reports with respect to the same.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, and seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, that the best thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee for the trouble taken by him to audit the treasurer's account of this institution.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—APRIL 17.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, 2nd Judge.)

SUIT TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF LAND.

M. V. DE SILVA *vs.* MAHADOO BHAWANEE.

Mr. Shamrao Rele pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Nursserwanji, pleader, respresented the defendant.

The plaintiff sought in an action in ejectment to recover from the defendant, the possession of a piece of land situated at Parel occupied by the defendants as the plaintiff's annual tenant, the annual rent being Rs. 150. In another suit between the same parties, Rs. 150 as the rent from the 1st June last to the 1st February 1886, was also claimed.

It was urged on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff had not determined the tenancy by a proper notice to quit. The tenancy was a yearly tenancy, which commenced from the 1st of June 1872, and the plaintiff by a letter dated the 11th July last, called upon the defendant to deliver and give up possession of his land on the 1st of February last. If this notice be construed into a six months' notice to quit, which is the period the defendant, as a yearly tenant, was entitled to, yet it was not a proper notice, on the ground that it must expire at the portion of the year when the tenancy commenced.

Mr. Shamrao Rele submitted, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the defendant had bound himself to pay rent by three equal four monthly payments. He further said that the defendant's contention was that where rent was reserved quarterly it did not dispense with the regular half-yearly notice required by law.

During the hearing of the case, it transpired that the plaintiff had brought an action to recover one year's rent commencing from the 1st June 1884, and had obtained verdict in his favour. It was also stated to the Court that the defendant had tendered Rs. 150 in January last, being the amount of rent from the 1st of June 1885 to the 31st May 1886, agreed to be paid in advance to the plaintiff. There existed some doubts as to the period when the tenancy commenced. The plaintiff on being put into the witness' box, swore that the defendant was put into possession of the land on the 1st June 1877, and that he agreed to pay the annual rent in three equal instalments.

His Honour held that the notice to quit must expire on the 31st of May next and not on the 1st of February last.

Mr. Shamrao then applied for leave to have both the suits withdrawn.

His Honour allowed him to withdraw, and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the defendant's pleader.

NEW FURLOUGH AND LEAVE REGULATIONS.

LEAVE RULES FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

UNDER instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules for the grant of leave to officers of the Indian Staff Corps.

I.

An officer may be granted privilege leave, under such regulations as may from time to time be in force; leave out of India for no longer period than one year, capable of extention to two years' absence from duty, on the following pay:—

After appointment to the Staff Corps ...			£200 a year.
After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension ...			£250 do.
Ditto	15th	ditto	£300 do.
Ditto	20th	ditto	£450 do.
Ditto	25th	ditto	£800 do.
Ditto	30th	ditto	£700 do.

and leave in India but for a period of one year only, on full military pay and half Staff salary of appointment.

II.

No extension of leave involving absence from duty for more than two years, whether taken in or out of India, can be granted except on specially urgent grounds and without pay.

III.

An officer unable on account of his state of health to return to duty within the maximum period, two years' absence, will, unless under Rule II specially granted extension of leave without pay, be placed on temporary half-pay or the Retired List, as circumstances may seem to require. An officer will also be liable to be placed on half-pay or the Retired List should his health require an undue amount of leave, whether in or out of India. This power will be exercised at the instance of Government of his own Presidency should the officer be in India or should he be at Home, by the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

MONEY in London is again ½ per cent. dearer at ½ on 3, and 2½ per cent. on 6 months' bills. It seems to have had no effect, however, on the Stock Exchange, Reuter making no change whatever in the items usually quoted.

In General Produce too, except for a decline of 10s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, everything remains unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool both yesterday and to-day closed quiet for Americans, steady for Surats. Ready Mid-Uplands yesterday were quoted 1-16d. lower, other quotations, both spot and arrivals, being unmoved, and to-day's report makes no alteration in values, the sales being, however, only 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats as compared with 10,000, comprising 800 Surats on Friday. In New York prices no movement is advised.

We give below the weekly statement of the statistical position as compared with the corresponding date of the two previous years. The takings of the trade from Liverpool have again been liberal, the total for the week being 84,000 bales. The Liverpool Stock has accordingly been diminished by 44,000 bales, bringing it down to 394,000 bales below last year. The comparatively heavy receipts at the American ports, however, sustain the total visible supply at a point slightly above 1885.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	59,000	23,000	30,000
" Exports to U. K.	52,000	29,000	21,000
" " Continent	29,000	12,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,895,000	4,610,000	4,668,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,896,000	2,120,000	2,095,000
" " Continent "	1,539,000	1,306,000	1,313,000
" Stock in the Ports	757,000	611,000	610,000
Saturday's Receipts	6,000	2,000	3,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	2,680,000	2,610,000	2,970,000
" " Surats	370,000	363,000	625,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	630,000	1,024,000	1,054,000
" London	21,000	29,000	69,000
American afloat	150,000	100,000	110,000
East Indian "	89,000	64,000	125,000
	890,000	1,217,000	1,358,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 1-16d.	5 15-16d.	6¼d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4d.	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1 1-16d.	1¼d.	1 11-16d.

Our local Cotton market has been easier to-day both in tone and price, but there has been no decline sufficient to bring in buyers, and the leading sellers maintain a very indifferent front regarding new business. From Dholleras we hear that a number of Sutta speculators have failed ; but this will have no effect on the market for actual Cotton. We quote prices to-day as follows :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals	154	159	167
Broach	199		205
Bhowanggur April	160	167	197
Do. May	178	186	169

WHEAT is quiet and unaltered. The arrivals are very large, but they are mostly going against previous contracts, and do not therefore exercise much influence on prices.

SEEDS are steady in price, but not active as regards the extent of business doing. Both buyers and sellers seem to be adopting a somewhat cautious policy.

FREIGHTS show very little movement from one day to another. We hear of business for Antwerp at 18s. 9d. to 20s., and engagements have been made for Naples at 28s. 9d. payable here at 2s. Ex. Current market quotations are :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d.
London	"	20s.
Continent	"	21s. 3d.
Open Charter	"	21s. 3d.
Havre	"	21s. 3d.
Dunkirk	"	21s. 3d.
Antwerp	"	20s.
Marseilles	"	20s.
Trieste-Venice	"	27s. 6d. to 2s.

EXCHANGE has been steadier to-day, the fact that there has been no further decline in Silver at home, and that Calcutta has shown greater firmness, having been the supporting influences. For Bank Bills we quote a recovery of 1-32d., and private bills forward cannot be sold better than the ready rate. Demand Bank Bills for May are obtainable at 1s. 5⅞d., and for June at 1s. 5 11-16d. We quote ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5⅞d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 23-32d. "
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 13-16d. "
Credits " "	1s. 5 29-32d. "
France " "	1'88½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is remarkably steady. Fours we quote at Rs. 97 13-16 ready buyers, Rs. 97⅞ sellers. Four-and-a-half Rs. 101-½.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are all rather quiet. In most of the leading companies quotations are reduced by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, the only exceptions being Mazagon, which are Rs. 2½ and Great Easterns which are Rs. 5 better.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	" 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	" 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 38-0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. " 70-0 " "
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra."

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East.-St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road

SASSOON INSTITUTE.
NEW BOOKS.

A. 140-26 Bret Harte's Complete Poems.
151-1 Precautions with the Electric Light, K. Hedges.
205-3 Western Pacific and New Guinea, H. H. Romilly.
229-12 Short History of Napoleon the First, J. R. Seeley.
B. 15-5 Snow-Bound at Eagles, Bret Harte.
91-4 Haunted, D. Vere.
54-28 Hathercourt Rectory, Mrs. Molesworth.
46-13 Won by Waiting, E. Lyall.
21-23 Hard Knot, C. Gibbon.
15-13 Baptized with a Curse, E. S. Drewry.
4-16 Current Repentance, A. Bulman.
20-24-25 Tale of a Lonely Parish, F. M. Crawford.
49-7 Holzan with the Cords, W. M. L. Jay.
54-27 "All But," P. Oliver.
80-10 Love's Martyr, Aima Tadema.
33-18 Indian Summer, W. D. Howells.
C. 21-37 Fourth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, J. W. Powell.
4-35 Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1884-85.
1-21 Archæological Survey of India, Vol. 22nd, A. C. L. Carlleyle.
24-35 Report of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, 1884-85.
24-36 Report of the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies, 1884-85.
D. 1-34 Indian Law Reports, Allahabad Series, Vol. 8, Part 4th, April 1886.
2-34 Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Vol. 12, Part 4th, March 1886.
75-37 Smithsonian Report, 1884.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

GRAND SUCCESS
OF THE NEW PROGRAMME,
EACH ACT
NEW, FRESH, STARTLING AND NOVEL.
AFTER THE ENTERTAINMENT.
Rs. 50
In money presents will be distributed to the audience in the same impartial manner that gave so much satisfaction on Saturday Evening.

PRICES AS USUAL.

HAIRY FAMILY.
NOTICE.
THE S. S. "HELMSLEY," by which the HAIRY FAMILY proceed to England, will most POSITIVELY SAIL
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 19, at 9 o'clock.
The Public are informed that one more opportunity will be afforded them of seeing these Extraordinary People. They may be seen TO-DAY, MONDAY, April 19, at SOUNDY & Co.'s Saloons, from 9 to 12 a.m., and 3 to 7 p.m.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

SPECTACLES.
AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.
NOW READY.—My new sight test, by which any one may test their acuteness of vision and get themselves suited with proper GLASSES. Price, 2 annas.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY,
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—STEINER—April 15, at Girgaum Church, by the Rev. Mr. Squires, Charles Agnew Turner (Bar.-at-Law), to Julie, youngest daughter of Jacob Steiner, of Winterthur, Switzerland.

DEATH.

PRESSICK—April 17, at his residence, Middle Colaba, Henry Pressick, Chief Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co., aged 42 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1886.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S admission that the Irish Land Purchase Bill, which Mr. Gladstone introduced on Friday night, has undergone a change for the better since he left the Cabinet, was probably meant as a compliment to Mr. Gladstone upon the reduction of the purchase money for the land of Ireland from £200,000,000 or thereabouts to £50,000,000 If there has been so great a reduction in the fund proposed to be created for buying out the landlords, there must have been a correlative reduction in the scope of the measure. Large though it is, it will be limited in its application. The landlords are to be bought out willy-nilly in the congested districts. That is to say, in the overcrowded Connemara country, for instance, where cottier tenants cannot keep body and soul together and pay rent, they will be endowed, without asking for it, with a property in their holdings, in consideration of which they will pay to the State for a term of years a sum calculated to include interest on the purchase money and a sinking fund. The Bill will doubtless schedule the congested districts, and there ought to be ample material for this in the reports of the Royal Commission of 1880. The broad distinction which the Bill draws between districts that are congested and those that are not will have more than one practical consequence of the highest importance. If appropriation is to be compulsory in the one case and optional in the other, it is evident that the State will make for itself a bad bargain, for it will inevitably have only the worst lands as the security for the purchase money it has advanced. The rich lands of Meath, for instance, will as a rule remain in the hands of their present owners unless indeed there be some other provisions in the Bill which will make the burden of ownership more grievous than it already is, or unless the liberal offer of twenty years' purchase upon the present judicial rents tempt them all to sell. This doubtless is a consideration which had much to do with Mr. Chamberlain's protest against "risking the taxpayers' money." We cannot of course do justice now to either the strong or the weak points of Mr. Gladstone's plan. But it seems clear that it will give the State in the first instance the worst properties in Ireland as the security for the taxpayers' money—properties which Sir James Caird says cannot be purchased at any price without certain loss—and that by offering as much as twenty years' purchase it will bring into the market much more land than the £50,000,000 which is to be raised for the purpose will cover. Mr. W. H. Smith strongly opposed the Bill, but it is scarcely likely that he did so in the interest of the landlords, most of whom, Mr. Parnell says, are anxious to sell their lands. How many of the owners of Galway bogs, for instance, will not deem themselves lucky men if they obtain from the State twenty years' purchase for land which in the open market would not realize half the price? Mr. Parnell's reservation of his opinion on the Bill will probably be found to be due to a belief that Mr. Gladstone is disposed to treat the landlords rather too well, and that it is the State which will have the worst of the bargain. If the poverty-stricken tenantry of the West are to pay interest and sinking fund calculated upon so high an estimate of the value of their holdings, it is doubtful if they will be better off than now. This, at any rate, is a view of the matter which is certain to be strongly put forward, and it will be interesting to see what Mr. Gladstone has to say upon it.

THE Senate, after a long debate that lasted until half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening, eventually decided that the standard of admission to the Grant Medical College is not to be raised from the Matriculation to the Previous Examination. Dr. Cook was supported in his motion by the seemingly unanimous opinion of all the professors in the College. The principal argument of Dr. Cook and those who took his view of the case was that only a limited number of the matriculated students admitted into the College had a sufficient knowledge of English to enable them to follow the professors' lectures. The matriculation examination had been fixed as the standard of admission to medical studies at a time when the natives of this country had to be attracted by every possible inducement to the study of medicine. But of late years the position of affairs has entirely changed. In 1868 the number of matriculated students on the rolls of the Grant Medical College was only twenty, while during the last five years the average number of students has risen to 266. In the face of such a change as this it was argued that it was no longer requisite to tempt students into the College by too low a standard for admission. Be sides, even if the matriculation standard could be shown to have been a sufficiently rigorous standard twenty years ago, the general advance in medical science since that date, and the consequent increased difficulty of medical text books, imperatively demanded that the standard of admission should be raised. This necessity had been recognised not only in Europe, where far higher tests than our matriculation were in many cases imposed, but also in India, where the Calcutta University had lately insisted upon medical students passing the First Examination in Arts. Therefore the change required could not properly be described as being in any way an unprecedented innovation. To stand still when others were advancing was, in Dr. Cook's opinion, to retrograde, and it was therefore now necessary to insist upon a higher standard of general culture in the students, in order that medical science in Bombay should keep pace with the progress of medical science throughout the civilised world. Besides it seemed inconsistent and derogatory to the dignity of the medical profession, as was urged by Dr. Hojel, that while law students were required to have taken their degrees as Bachelors of Arts or Bachelors of Science, any matriculated student was considered good enough to enter upon medical studies. Medicine was at least as important as Law, and no such difference should be made between the qualifications required for the two studies. Finally in answer to objections, Dr. Cook declared that it was neither want of room in the College, nor want of teaching power, nor opposition to the new medical school that made him desire a change. The records of the College triumphantly proved the successful teaching of the professors, the want of space would soon be provided for, and the desirability of raising the standard had been recognised several years before Dr. Atmaram Pandurang had conceived the project of founding a new medical school. Also, in answer to the commiseration expressed for those students desirous of studying medicine who would be prevented by the barrier of the previous examination, Dr. Cook insisted that he was really pleading the cause of the poor and the weak, namely, of those poor and weak students who, on the strength of having scraped through the matriculation, came to the Grant College and wasted their time and money in the vain hope of passing the medical examinations. The raising of the standard of admission would exclude many such hopeless students, and so save them from the pain of disappointment and prevent them from embarking in a career for which they had not sufficient intellectual capacity. It must be admitted that the professors of the Grant Medical College made out a strong case, but they did not succeed in carrying their motion. There was a strong feeling, especially among the native members of the Senate, that it would be hard upon the medical students to add to the length and expense of their University course by insisting on an extra year's preliminary training in arts. This would be considered as a still greater hardship, seeing that the number of medical examinations had been lately increased by splitting one examination in two. Those who wished to take up medicine could hardly stand a new addition to their burdens. Some of the speakers supported the view expressed in the petition of the Bombay Undergraduates' Association, that the literary training afforded by the "Previous" is no use for those who intend to become doctors. This argument if carried to legitimate conclusions would lead to the abolition of the Matriculation test also. But of course, although in exceptional cases students weak in languages may excel in scientific knowledge, it cannot be denied that students who have been well grounded in English are far more likely to comprehend lectures on a difficult subject delivered in English, than those who can barely understand what the lecturer is saying. It is natural that the Undergraduates' Association should oppose any tendency to make their University careers more difficult or longer. The students whom the Association represent are of course anxious to get their degrees on as easy terms as possible, regardless of the fact that the lowness of the standard inevitably lessens the value of the degree. The proposed raising of the standard was also objected to in the interest of one particular section of the undergraduate body. It was urged that the change if effected would be a barrier in the way of female medical students, and almost entirely exclude them from the College. We do not think that this argument would meet the approval of the advocates of women's rights in England, who as a rule strongly assert as their most important premiss the equality in men and women in intellectual power, and would admit that women are less able than men to pass the Bombay previous examination or any other test of intellectual capacity. However, it had great weight with many members of the Senate, who are deeply interested in the cause of female education. Mr. Telang, who spoke at length in opposition to the motion, suggested, that, if it were really necessary to weed the matriculated students who applied for admission to the Grant Medical College, the professors might themselves hold an examination to exclude those who are unfit to understand the College lectures, as has been done at Elphinstone College in the case of those students who have not passed their matriculation in classical languages. It would however be rather hard to expect doctors who have devoted their whole lives in the study of medicine to take upon themselves the functions of English examiners, and the suggestion is therefore hardly practicable. So the Medical College professors will have to go on as before, lecturing to large classes, only a small fraction of which are able to benefit by the instruction afforded. It is no doubt a heartbreaking task to lecture to an insufficiently intelligent audience, and the more intelligent students must necessarily suffer from the lectures being lowered so as if possible to be intelligible to the majority of the class. This difficulty is not however confined to the Medical College. The professors at the Arts Colleges have been for several years complaining of the deficient knowledge of English possessed by the freshmen who have matriculated of late years. This general complaint points to the fact that the matriculation standard has been deteriorating, which deterioration Professor Forrest in his speech on Saturday chiefly attributed to the abolition of the age qualification, and to the introduction of vernacular passages for translation. If the matriculation standard could be made a little more rigorous, so as to secure that every matriculated student should be really well grounded in English, not only the Grant Medical College, but also the Poona College of Science and all the Arts Colleges would be greatly benefitted.

MR. G. W. FORREST'S deputation on special duty in examining the Records of the Bombay Secretariat has been prolonged for another year. Having regard to the good work that Mr. Forrest has already done in this direction, it is not likely that serious objection will be taken, even in these days of small economies, to the continuation of an enterprise against which nothing worse is to be said than that it temporarily deprives the by no means over-manned Education Department of the services of a valuable officer. The recently published volume of Selections from the Mahratta series of records constitutes a substantial justification for the resolution of the Government. But this is only a part of the products of Mr. Forrest's work. Much of it, indeed, has lain in fields certain to yield a fair crop of historic material. In the Surat Records and diaries, for instance, though there is much chaff, there is also much wheat which will well repay the winnowing. A very portly volume issued by the Record Office in London a year and a half ago, and which we noticed at the time, threw much light upon the doings of the Company's servants at Surat, and here and there a ray upon the circumstances under which Bombay emerged from the obscurity of a fishing village. We should be surprised if, with fit editing and selection, the Surat Records and Diaries, of which half-a-dozen volumes have passed through Mr. Forrest's hand, and some of the earlier Bombay diaries, did not supply an interesting pendent to this admirable picture of our early "origins," as M. Taine would say. But there is reason to believe that much of the material which has been brought to light in these recent researches in the Bombay Secretariat has something more than a historic value. Letters from General Baird and other officers engaged in the operations in Egypt in 1801 would have a value of their own for the purposes of the Intelligence Department ; it is believed, indeed, that the story of Baird's expedition which is told in the Bombay Records would throw very desirable light upon the episode itself in India, and upon various questions relating to logistics and campaigning in Egypt. Of even nearer interest are a collection of papers connected with Afghan affairs, and ranging over the eventful period 1836 to 1842. Amongst them are a memorandum by the Duke of Wellington on the first Afghan War, and a paper which gives much valuable information in regard to routes towards and through Afghanistan. Mr. Forrest has gone far enough in his researches to encourage the Government to permit him to go much further. It would be a pity if a work which has thus far yielded so much that is either promising or substantial were not carried through systematically and thoroughly. The local Government have put their hands to it ; they would scarcely be justified in turning back until a well-organized Record Office were added to the Bombay Secretariat. We must not follow the unhappy example of one of the chief of the Native States, which, with a career rich in political and military incident, has abandoned its annals to the white ants, and has scarcely any history but such as living memory can confirm. At present we have a mass of manuscripts, and little more. They need to be classified and indexed ; redundant and duplicate material should be eliminated ; a small but competent staff of custodians should be organized ; a habitation secure against fire and climate should be provided for them. The year for which Mr. Forrest has been deputed for the work will afford the Government of Bombay an opportunity of putting the Record service upon a better footing.

THE letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which we publish to-day, shows that the Financial Committee appointed by the Government of India to suggest methods of reducing expenditure are anxious to obtain as well as to offer good advice on the subject. In addressing themselves to the Chambers of Commerce, the Committee have gone to one of the fountain heads of good sense and practical wisdom, but we are not sure that the response will be quite commensurate with the Committee's expectations. The commercial classes, no doubt, are as interested as the rest of the communities in economy of administration. They would suffer with the rest if the resources of the country were wasted ; they will gain with the rest if the Government of India are able to find out a way of carrying on the administration for less than it costs now. But we must remember what are the precise limitations which have been imposed upon the inquiry in which they have been invited to assist. Certain Imperial Departments which have not already been the subject of special revision, are to be inquired into with a view to the reduction of expenditure. But a Chamber of Commerce which had views of its own as to the necessity for the large permanent increase to the military budget might be told, if it advised on this point, that it was advising *ultra vires*. That matter is specifically excluded from investigation, and the Chambers of Commerce are precluded from saying anything about it. On the other hand, any advice that they could give for the revision—is not "reduction" rather the process which the Government have in view?—of provincial expenditure will be welcomed. But we cannot conceive how any Chamber of Commerce can put its heart into the advocacy of any process of that kind. Its advice to a Government about to reduce the resources appropriated to the service of the Provincial Governments would naturally be the famous advice to those about to marry. And that, we take it, is scarcely the advice which the Committee invite. The public look very much indeed to the energies of the local administration for the promotion of the works of utility on which the free course of trade eventually depends, and nowhere are the desires of the public in that respect likely to find such frank expression as in the Chambers of Commerce. We need not anticipate the answer which the Bombay Chamber will give to the invitation. The Chamber is wanting neither in the practical financial knowledge nor in the literary skill which are necessary for the purpose of helping the Government in a matter of this kind. But we doubt if the advice that they would be most likely to give would be of the precise kind that the Government, through the Finance Committee, have asked for.

THE Seamen's Institute, which was opened on Saturday afternoon, is likely to be an exceedingly useful addition to the institutions of Bombay, and to take no insignificant part in that continuous development of the port to which Captain Morland and Mr. Forbes Adam bore interesting testimony at the inaugural meeting. Good work has already been done in the neighbourhood by the Harbour Mission to which the Seamen's Institute is destined to prove a valuable adjunct, and the cluster of buildings—Church and Institute—which the Mission has erected in the heart of the docks will be a conspicuous token to the sailors who frequent the port to the number of thirty thousand a year that their interests have not been forgotten by the community in whose commercial life they bear a part. The Institute, with its reading room and library, and its provisions for recreation, will be the more attractive for the unattractive character of the neighbourhood in which the lives of the community who get their living in the docks are passed. It was inaugurated under very promising auspices, and there is every reason why the sanguine hopes to which expression was given on Saturday should be abundantly realized, especially as there was plain evidence in the large attendance at the opening proceedings that the people for whose use it is intended are keenly interested in it.

THEEBAW IN EXILE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTNAGHERRY, APRIL 17.

THEEBAW, the many titled, by turns monk, mendicant, and monarch, early this morning quietly entered into possession of the residences allotted to him permanently as an exile by the Government to whom he owes his deposition. Two bungalows perched on the topmost point of the hills fronting this tiny bay will henceforth be pointed out to the curious as the abode occupied by the last of the great Alompra dynasty, whose rulers have in their time swayed an Empire extending from Bengal to Bhaukok, and have successively been recognised as Arbiter of Existence and Great Lord of Righteousness. The bright red-tiled roofs of three or four diminutive buildings flanking the bungalows, and which were simultaneously occupied as police chowkeys, indicate that the period of seclusion upon which Theebaw now enters will be no empty formality as scandal says was the case when the young prince professed to abandon the world for the pious brotherhood of the Yellow Robe. Nor is this police surveillance the only precaution taken to insure the deposed monarch from intruders on his privacy. A wall, breast high, encloses the compound, roads have been diverted in the vicinity and tresspassers are strictly warned off. Some very trifling alterations sufficed to adapt the bungalows themselves for their present occupancy. The two residences are not more than two hundred yards apart, and have been connected by a broad pucka road. Messrs Ludha Ebraim and Co, who have had the furnishing of the bungalows, have equipped the royal apartments in the one with all the elegance and comfort that European taste could desire. The second house, intended chiefly for the maids of honour, is wanting in the luxurious Persian carpets, the exquisitely carved and inlaid furniture, and the more ingenious devices by which the upholsterer's art has been made to minister to the enjoyment of the deposed monarch. The completeness with which his own rooms have been fitted up may well reconcile Theebaw to the loss of the gilded splendour he has left behind, though he and his queens may occasionally sigh for their accumulation of musical and mechanical monstrosities of which the palace at Mandalay was the receptacle. Some concessions to Burmese taste have been made. For instance, no member of Theebaw's suit has been left unprovided with a spittoon, in recognition of the patriotic devotion of all the Burmese, men and women, to the cheroot of their country. Beside beds wherein the maids of honour are to lay their delicate limbs the floor is as pleutifully dotted with spittoons as elsewhere. The long line of iron bedsteads, with their complement of spittoons gives the rooms the appearance of a series of smoking parlours converted on some emergency into a hospital ward. The supreme recommendation of the bungalows is their breezy position. Through all the rooms and verandahs a cool and refreshing current is constantly blowing, and of Theebaw's home as of Macbeth's castle it is true that "the heaven's breath smells wooingly here." Already the grounds around are full of blossoming shrubs, creepers are clambering over the roof, and grottoes full of delicate greenery are being cultivated. A more charming prospect than that which presents itself from Theebaw's broad terrace it would be difficult to find. From the large bent-wood chairs with which Theebaw's verandah is furnished, he may sit enthroned and survey at his ease a magnificent panorama of land and sea. Hundreds of feet below are the habitations of scores of the hardworking people of the coast, but no trace of human dwelling is distinguishable through the thick spear-crowned palms which fringe the sea-shore. There appear to be miles of this verdant borderland, the cocoanut palm vieing in luxuriance with the upspringing clumps of bamboo and the widespreading groves of banian. The dazzlingly blue waters of the Arabian Sea break in rollers of whitest foam upon the coal black sands or upon the harbour bar and envelop the rocky headlands in clouds of spray. Immediately fronting the bungalows is one of the old forts which dot the western coast and its decaying walls terminate at a point where an old bastion converted into a light-house now elevates its lantern 250 feet above the water. Two strikingly beautiful bays are divided by this rocky promontory, and a salt water creek stretches away for miles to the rear of the headland which shuts in the southern side of the lower cove. The waters of this creek are alive with the lateen-rigged country craft engaged in the coasting trade, and only a few months ago the sardine fishery ground just beyond the breakers found its annual employment for a multitude of canoes. But one must not look away from the sea or the enchanting scene vanishes in a moment. Away from the coast there stretches up to the hills nothing but an undulating plateau, bare and rocky, without a tree to be seen, uncultivated and desolate. Yet not quite abandoned ! a mile or two distant the lepers of the district, driven from their fellows, find a refuge. Their solitary hospital with its staring white walls only serves to make the dreary waste more dismal still.

It was fully two o'clock before the Indian Government steamer Clive anchored yesterday in the bay. Her arrival was not expected until the morning, and after communication had been opened with the shore, it was decided not to land Theebaw until to-day. Mr. Propert, Commissioner for the Southern Division, and Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner for the Central Division of the Presidency, rowed on board. Mr. Fanshawe, in whose custody the Burmese royalties have been brought from Madras, and who remains here as the political officer in charge, accompanied the two Commissioners. Inspector Eaton and Sergeant Macoy remained with the exiles on the Clive. With this exception everybody was excluded from the ship as rigidly as if she had been flying the quarantine flag. Not for some hours did the excitement on shore subside, the villagers swarming out from their houses in the palm groves, to await the landing of the Burmese rajah. To avoid a reception so embarassing as was threatened by the public interest thus exhibited, a little subterfuge was this morning resorted to. At the ordinary landing place a number of bullock carts were placed as if to await the arrivals at this point whence Mr. Propert, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Candy, the Collector, also embarked at an early hour. Upon the trunks of the trees in the neighbourhood were plastered notices forbidding native officials or private gentlemen to be present at the landing of the ex-King without express permission. A second placard in English and the Vernacular threatened trespassers within the compound of the bungalow assigned to Theebaw as a residence that they would be taken up by the police and dealt with according to law. These threatening announcements received emphasis from the presence at the landing place of Colonel Wise, the Inspector-General of Police, with a strong force of the Ratnagherry police under the direction of Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent. The police sepoys were originally assembled at the southern end of the bay, and were subsequently thrown out in skirmishing order on each side in order to intercept any of the villagers who might discover the trick played on them a mile further up the shore. All this military strategy proved eminently successful, and Theebaw was installed in his new home without the doors of the gaol, which is in close proximity ot it, having to open to a single victim.

Shortly after seven a slight commotion at the gangway of the Clive was noticeable, one of the boats in waiting became filled and was pulled away by the lascars towards the shore. It was headed for the creek at the southern corner of the harbour, just where the channel narrows into a neck of blue water across which one might cast a stone. An awning stretched from stem to stern hid the occupants from view, and the first full glimpse of them was obtained as the little boat, having passed beyond the landing place, was abruptly turned in midchannel and headed through the shallow water straight on to the strand. From the water's edge to the roadway near the School of Industry, where Mr. Lewis has made an excellent start in technical education, a number of broad teak planks had been laid down as a platform over the sand to the roadway beneath the palms. In the stern of the boat sat the late monarch, with a queen on either, hand. A maid of honour bearing the eldest of the three princesses occupied a place on the right where the sun playing on the jewelled robe of the little girl caused the costly ornaments with which it was encrusted to flash in rays of brilliant scintillating light. As the boat came to a standstill a score of peons bore several improvised sedans to its sides, where they stood knee-deep in the water. The two Commissioners were the first to clamber into the chairs, and once on dry ground, Messrs. Propert and Crawford turned to await the royal exiles. Upborne by friendly hands, Theebaw tottered from between his queens, and climbing over the gunwale into the chair, sank with evident relief upon the red cloth seat ; though he still clutched both arms with all his might. Four men brought him to shore, and with as much dignity as could be summoned at short notice, Theebaw slipped out of his seat, righted his disarranged clothing, and stood erect on the teak flooring. Another moment and there stood by his side and clasped the King's hand, a slight girlish figure swathed in many-coloured silks and crowned with gems. It was Soopayah Lat, his queen and half sister, the termagent and tyrant, who is said to have inspired half the terrible massacres of the last few years, and to have been wholly the ruler of the kingdom which her mother was instrumental in gaining for Theebaw. The second queen, equally radiant in silks and jewels, was the next to be deposited on *terra firma*. With the arrival of the princess in the arms of her attendant the little group turned their faces landwards, and paced slowly towards the carriages. Preceded by Mr. Propert, the ex-King and Soopayah Lat walked hand in hand, without exchanging word or look. At the carriage door Theebaw waited whilst he handed the former Queen of the South to her seat. Ignoring the presence of his second consort, of whom he had taken no notice whatever, he then entered the ghaary, leaving her to follow unassisted. Whether or not this disregard was simulated in the presence of the tyrant of his household, Theebaw could not have more completely disregarded the existence of his younger wife. The Princess was handed inside by an attendant, who mounted the box by the coachman's side, and Mr. Propert and his charges were driven off together. This had taken but a few minutes, but I could not help noticing that Theebaw and his queens had most liberally intrepreted the leave given them on the occasion of the occupation of Mandalay to carry away their personal jewels. The ornaments worn by the trio comprised the costliest of stones, although the setting was hardly of commensurate value. Theebaw wore a white silk jacket, an embroidered *pasoh* or skirt striped in different shades of red, silk stockings and English shoes. His head was circled by a narrow strip of white muslin. His coarse black hair was drawn tightly up in a huge knot at the top of the head, and its thickness and profusion countenanced the suggestion that in this respect the King of Burmah was not a stranger to those artifices generally credited to feminine vanity and the dictates of fashion. Theebaw has his ears pierced, but does not wear earrings, contenting himself with an emerald of great size and superlative beauty fixed close to each of the lobes. A superb set of diamonds and rubies was either draped necklace fashion down the front of the body, or worn as a double row of buttons to the jacket, for it needed a closer inspection than was possible at the moment to distinguish how the gems were utilised. By the grim irony of fate it came to pass that the King of all the umbrella-bearing Chiefs, the late ruler of a land where the breadth and colour of the parachute are significant distinctions of rank, stood for a few moments umbrella-less, with his bare head fully exposed to the scorching sun. With characteristic presence of mind, Mr. Crawford seized an umbrella from a submissive bystander, and the King, hitherto entitled to nine white umbrellas as big as balloons, accepted in all humility the black silk shade commonly carried by every barbarian in the city of London. The attire of the Queens differed chiefly from that of Theebaw in the length and material of the skirt. In their case this was composed of richly-flowered silk, and their trains trailed along the ground. Soopayah Lat wore tightly bound the bosom a scarf of brilliant emerald dye, and the younger Queen wore a broad cincture of bright gold, the jacket in each case being of Chinese silk. Both substituted for the simple muslin fillet an exquisite tiara of diaminds and a perfect breastplate of glistening crystals hung from the neck ou to the uncovered bosom. Soopayah Lat was jewelled in each ear, but in the case of her sister queen, the Burmese fashion of ear-boring which marks an epoch in a girl's life had been most scrupulously followed. Although scarcely taller than an English school girl of fourteen, Theebaw's second wife was evidently a belle among her own people, and in the matter of ear-boring had carried the practice to its extreme. The lobe of her delicately formed ears was weighed down by the weight of pecious metal inserted in the orifice, a two inch cylinder of solid gold richly jewelled at the ends being worn on each side of the head. The princess, apparently about four years of age, was enveloped in rosy silk handkerchiefs, with a brocaded robe, stiff with gold and jewelled embroidery. In the second boat load was a second princess, a year or two younger, also attired in some delicate pink tissue. The third princess, an infant only a few weeks old born recently at Madras, was borne—"all bib and tucker frill and furbelow"—in the arms of an ayah who had taken over charge an hour or two earlier. It was a singular group that accompanied the children. There were some half-a-dozen maids of honour of varying ages, one old woman groaning at every footstep, the younger ones laughing and chatting as they coquettishly walked up the sand. Dressed as if for a festival, with jewels in their hair and on their fingers regardless that their ungartered stockings hung round the ankle, and that the full length of the limb was displayed by the peculiar manner of wearing the colored skirt, the merry girls walked along as if they had followed their mistresses into a foreign land with the lightest of hearts The burdens they carried presented the most remarkable contrasts, ranging from great bowls of pure gold, and exquisitely-fashioned epergnes to tins of condensed milk and bottles of cheap scent and toilet requisites, from a piece of rare procelain to a baby's feeding bottle, the latter filled to the mouthpiece with refreshment ready to to be administered. The baggage, which was subsequently landed, was conveyed to the bungalows in a number of bullock carts. The two pair horses carriages in which the party drove away, I should add, are provided for the use of Theebaw and his household by the Government. He will be allowed plenty of exercise, and beyond a slight increase in the police for the purpose of providing the guards required at the bungalow, no special arrangements will be made for his surveillance, at any rate for the present. As some dozen or more of the maids of honour who have hitherto lived with Theebaw at Madras declined to accompany the family further, the party is now considerably smaller than that which originally came from Mandalay.

Theebaw's looks, to my mind, altogether belie his reputation as a potentate cruel, savage, bloodthirsty, and dissipated. My impression as he stood hesitatingly upon the shore this morning was that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Premier, in asking for leave to introduce a Land Purchase Bill for Ireland, said that the Bill empowers the Irish Parliament to appoint a State authority, whose function it will be to arrange for the purchase of land from the present owners. Funds will be provided by the issue at par of £50,000,000 in 3 per cents within three years. The price will be fixed at twenty years' purchase upon the judicial rent for the year ended in November 1885. Mansions, demesnes, and woods will remain untouched. Expropriation will be compulsory in districts where the population is congested; it will be optional elsewhere.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

In the Debate which followed the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Purchase Bill in the Commons last night, the Right Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain said that the Bill had undergone a change for the better since he resigned his seat in the Cabinet. He, however, strongly disapproved of risking the taxpayers' money.

The Right Hon'ble W. H. Smith, who also took part in the Debate, strongly opposed the Bill.

Mr. Parnell said he would reserve his opinion on it.

The House eventually read the Bill a first time.

The Press, in discussing the Bill, generally condemn it.

The *Daily News* however approves of it.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Mr. Gladstone's Land Purchase Bill provides for an Imperial Receiver General in Ireland, who will receive rents, which will be a first charge on the Irish revenue.

THE PIMLICO POISONING CASE.

The jury have returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Adelaide de la Troumille Bartlett and the Reverend George Dyson, the first named who was charged with the wilful murder of her husband, and the latter as being accessory before the fact of the murder.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 17.

Le Journal de St Petersbourg publishes an article in which it denies that there is any hitch in the work of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, and adds that the Commissioners for the delimitation are instructed to proceed with the work irrespective of any differences of opinion, which the two Governments concerned can arrange when the delimition of the frontier is concluded.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 16.

The reply of the Greek Government to the identical Note of the Powers notifying their formal signature of the Conference Protocol and strongly urging Greece to abandon her menacing attitude towards Turkey, has been received, and shows no signs of yielding, but on the contrary is couched in defiant terms.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

ATHENS, APRIL 17.

Greece demands the execution of the Treaty of Berlin.

QUARANTINE AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 15.

The Sanitary Commission here has imposed a week's quarantine on arrivals from Brindisi and Venice.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 18.

No further disturbance has taken place at Mandalay since last Thursday. A fire occurred in the City on Saturday night, but little damage was done.

The Burman police station to the south-east of Mandalay was attacked on Friday night, and eleven constables killed.

On Thursday the rebels attacked the Yankeentoung village, some five or six miles east of Mandalay, but were promptly repulsed.

A small force was sent from Bhamo by General Norman a few days ago against the Pankan Sawbwa Kachen chief, who had raided a village near Bhamo. The objective was up-hill, about 25 miles from Bhamo. The force met with a determined resistance, the paths were obstracted with trees and stones; they also met two well constructed and stoutly defended stockades. The force carried these on successive days, but Captains Wace and Lyle and seven men were wounded, and further advance through the jungle up-hill would have been much encumbered by wounded men, so after carrying the second strong stockade they encamped for the night, and next day returned to Bhamo, the garrison of which had been strengthened by the arrival of the grater part of the 27th Punjab Infantry.

KEINFORCEMENTS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA APRIL 17.

Another Madras regiment is being sent to Burma.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Surgeon Lowdell is appointed to the medical charge of the Western Malwa Agency.

The following have been appointed Surgeons in Bengal:—Henry Robert Woolbert, George Henry Baker, Thomas Grainger, M.D., Joseph Rosamond Adie, Arthur Charles Younan, Alfred William Alcock, Arthur Ren Edwards, John Macfarlane, and Cadell.

First Sikhs:—Lieut. Woods, probationer, officiates as Wing Officer.

The following have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Harry Borradaile, 32nd Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant John Fisher, 2nd Ghoorkhas.

Promotions:—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Roland to be Colonel, and Captain Henry Woodhouse to be Major.

The following officers' names have moved up in the gradation list:—Lieutenant-General Cureton, Colonels Burn, Dandridge, Gordon and Bannerman.

The services of Mr. Mallet, Chief Engineer, State Railways, have been replaced at the disposal of the Director General.

Colonel F. Brown and Major F. Corbett officiate as Superintending Engineers.

The Rev. W. Hamilton is appointed to Gauhati, Shillong, the Rev. Willcocks to Kamptee. The services of the Revs. J. Dale and W. Noyes are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government. The Rev. W. Armstrong is promoted Senior Chaplain.

The services of Mr. C. Elliott, Forest Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Beluchistan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 16.

The Clan line steamer Clan Maclean left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LISBON, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Devonshire left Lisbon yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

APRIL 18.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore, which is fixed to leave Bombay for Singapore and Hongkong on the 6th May next, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th instant.

COLOMBO, APRIL 18.

French mail steamer Ava, from China, arrived.

BUSHIRE, APRIL 16.

Next mail for Fao leaves 2 p.m.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Total week's sales of Cotton		82,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	7,000 "
" "	Imports of Cotton	45,000 "
" " "	Surats	Nil.
" Stock of Cotton		630,000 "
" " Surats		32,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		21,000 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	72½
4½ " "	.....	74½
3 "	Consols for account	100⅛
4½ "	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	.....	46 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Captain C. Gadd, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock this morning with the overland mails of the 2nd April.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will be held next Saturday in "Albert Hall," the school premises on the Esplanade. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine will preside, and Mrs. Jardine will distribute the prizes. The annual meeting of the life-governors, members, and subscribers of the institution was held last Saturday, when a satisfactory report on the year's operations was presented by the board of directors. At the end of last month, there were on the school register 100 girls, of which two only were Hindoo girls, the rest being Parsees. The average monthly attendance throughout the year was 79·09. The undermentioned gentlemen have been elected on the new board of directors:—Messrs. Dossabhoy F. Cama, Jehangir B. Vachia, Vundravundas Purhsotumdas, Jehangir B. Murzban, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama. Mrs. Mylne, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. John Jardine, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. K. R. Cama, and Miss Sherinbai M. Cursetjee have been elected to act as honorary lady visitors.

WE understand that the Chamber of Commerce have lately had their attention called to a reprehensible practice which prevails on board some steamers loading at this port, of cutting open bags of grain and seeds so as to admit of closer stowage in the hold. Unscrupulous captains are thus able to carry a few more tons of cargo at the expense of exporting merchants, the damage being accounted for to the consignees at the port of discharge by the bags being supposed to have burst during the voyage. A large proportion of the loss in weight continually complained of on shipments of wheat and seeds to Europe is believed to be traceable to this cause, and we hear the Committee of the Chamber are taking steps to ensure the protection of the trade.

MR. JANNI, Agent to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, writes to us:—"From a telegram received from the head office, I understand that there is no quarantine at Trieste on steamers from Bombay. Our fortnightly steamers leaving Bombay on the 3rd and 16th of each month will, therefore, omit calling at Brindisi, and proceed direct from Port Said to Trieste, where they are admitted free. Passengers to London can proceed from Trieste twice a day by express to Vienna and thence either *via* Cologne or *via* Paris."

WE hear that Mr. Dwyer, the Health Officer of Nassick, has been appointed Health Officer of Poona, *vice* Mr. Smith, deceased. He was selected from among a host of applicants, some of whom were medical men and some pleaders. A correspondent says, having a practical and thorough knowledge of the sanitary science of the present day and years of experience, the Poona Cantonment Committee has got the right man for the place."

AN adjourned meeting of the Anthropological Society will be held at the Durbar-room, Town Hall, at 5-15 this afternoon. The Society, which has been only one week in existence, already numbers 130 fellows in this city alone.

A RANGOON correspondent telegraphs that a memorandum by the Viceroy, dated the 25th of February, has been published, in which Lord Dufferin eulogises Mr. Bernard's administration, and expresses regret at the photographing incident at Mandalay, drawing a parallel between it and the mutilating or dishonouring of the dead bodies of fallen foes.

IN noticing the memorandum, the leading local paper urges in Colonel Hooper's behalf that the photographing was for purely scientific purposes and not for the sake of trading in sensationalism; and that therefore the comparison cannot hold good. It is also argued that had an artist sketched the executions, no outcry would have been raised; the objectionable feature was that the Provost Marshal himself should have been the photographer. Sympathy in Rangoon is said to be all on Colonel Hooper's side, now that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have been published.

THE 43rd Assam Light Infantry arrived at Rangoon on Thursday, and were to start for Upper Burma on Friday. The 30th Regiment of Madras Infantry embarks at Madras on Wednesday or Thursday next, for Rangoon. Strenuous efforts are to be made to pacify the country before the rains set in.

THE Burmese dynasty, which so ingloriously ends in King Theebaw, puts into the shade all the most ancient reigning families in point of age, if native annals are to be credited. The *Royal History of Kings* enumerates 587,000 sovereigns following one another in regular succession. Less interested sources, however, make the late dynasty little more than a century old, dating from a hunter named Oung Zaya, who obtained the throne partly by accident, partly by his own right arm.

THE contractor's coolies who were carried off on January 6th, by Aka Kheyls, from Balozai, seven miles from Peshawur, on the Kohat road, have been handed back safe to the British authorities.

A TELEGRAM received in Calcutta from Jumbo states that the barque Roscrana is ashore three miles east of the light-house, and is in want of immediate assistance. She is an iron barque of 1,195 tons register, and was built in 1863. On the 8th of March she left Singapore in ballast under Captain Donaghy, bound for False Point, to load there for Mauritius. The tug Retriever was sent to her assistance from Calcutta.

THE first large steamer to arrive at Marmagoa was the steamship Westbourne from London, drawing 23 feet of water, which discharged its heavy cargo safely at the new quay. This quay is nearly completed, and as it offers to vessels 24 feet of water, even when the tide is out, the largest steamers can come alongside. The harbour works are well advanced, and by the end of the year, it is expected, there will be full accommodation for general traffic.

THE recent Bombay Pleaders' examination has attracted some attention up-country. The Allahabad paper refers to it as follows:—"When one year a larger number pass and the next none at all, the discrepancy must be mainly due to the examining board, who are not satisfied one year with the standard of excellence which sufficed for their predecessors. They thus introduce into the examinations an element of luck, which is as unfair to the student as it is derogatory to the examiner. It is well known to all masters of schools that a young and raw examiner invariably sets preposterously difficult questions, rather priding himself upon the high standard of excellence he demands. Only by experience does he gradually come down to the level of the student's ability, and cease to set papers up in the sky. The examiners in the recent Pleaders' examination at Bombay have apparently a long way to descend, and a considerable vacuum of experience to fill up."

MAJOR WILSON has arrived at Khatmandu and taken over the duties of Resident from Colonel Berkeley. All is quiet in Nepal according to latest reports.

THE winter in Kashmir has been an unusually severe one. Snow lay in the valley to the depth of 18 inches, and the Jhelum and the lakes were frozen, thus putting an end temporarily to all boat-traffic. Recently heavy rain fell on the Jammu side of the Bonahal Pass, and the Chenab came down in flood, sweeping away two bridges and flooding the adjacent country. Travellers to Kashmir will have to make a considerable detour this season before they can reach the Pass.

FULL notes on Southey's Life of Nelson, which is one of the subjects fixed for examination by the Bombay University, are now appearing in the *Madras Educational Record*.

THE property of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Madras at Whitefield is likely to prove of more value than was at first auticipated, as four or five hills containing kaolin or porcelain clay have been discovered within its boundaries. The clay has been proved by the analysis of the Chemical Examiner of Government to be the genuine article; in fact, it is said to be superior to that imported from England, as when baked it is much less brittle.

A PERSONAL examination of the country lying between Sangam and Cumbum, in the Nellore district of Madras, has convinced Mr. Lavelle, the discoverer of the Colar gold-field, that copper, tin, lead, and silver also abound in that locality to quite as great an extent as they do in Cornwall. He has, therefore, proposed to the Madras Government to sanction the construction of a railway from Nellore through the district to a station on the Bellary-Kistna Railway now in course of construction. He states that a firm in London is prepared to find the capital for the line, and to build and work it on the same terms as those lately granted to the Southern Mahratta Company. Here, however, the objection comes in, for the Mahratta line received a Government guarantee for the payment of interest on the capital expended, which the local Government has refused to concede in this case. It is further objected that the capital required for the completion of lines already under construction in the Madras Presidency has not yet been provided; but as the capital for the proposed line is already forthcoming from England, this objection seems too irrelevant and obstructive.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE *Darjeeling News* states that recruiting for the new Goorkah battalions has been so very successful in the Darjeeling district that it has been decided to establish a permanent recruiting depôt there, and negotiations are pending for the acquisition of land on which to construct permanent barracks.

THE Indo-Wimbledon team, as at present constituted, consists of the following Volunteers:—

Calcutta Volunteers.

Col. Sergt. Harwood	... average	83·33
Vol. Lenehan	... "	83·00

East Indian Railway Volunteers.

Lieut. Crozier	... "	92·66
Lieut. Dale	... "	81·00

Rajputana-Malwa Ry. Volunteers.

Lce. Corpl. Owen	... "	91·00
Vol. Creamer	... "	88·00

Ghazipore Volunteers.

Sergt. Loach	... "	88·33

Poona Volunteers.

Sergt. Murray	... "	86·66

1st Punjab Volunteers.

Vol. Reeves	... "	89·66.

Average per man per trial = 87·07

It will be observed that the three weakest members of the team have been selected from among the Bengal Volunteers. Even among Volunteers, the scheme has not been regarded with any great enthusiasm, and the funds admit of only nine men being sent instead of eleven or twelve, as was originally intended. Sergeant Murray, of the Poona Volunteers, is a good reliable shot, but in the competition for places in the team he was beaten by three points by Sergeant Manwood, so that the principle observed in the appointment of the team was that of competition tempered very largely by selection.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M. TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Capt. FitzGeorge, sailed yesterday for England via Mauritius and Natal, at the latter place the 1st Battn. of the Welsh Regt. will be embarked and conveyed to Egypt; the 2nd Battn. of the East Kent Regt. will be received there and conveyed to Portsmouth. She embarked from Bombay 11 officers, 6 ladies, 4 children and the paid-off crew of H. M. S. Osprey. The following is the list of the officers and their families—Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. R. W. Hare and 3 children, By. M. S., Surg. P. H. Fox, By. M. S., Surg. R. O. Milward, Bl. M. S., Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Payaton, Mds. Somer Regt., Lt. C. H. Hill, 2nd Batt. Glos. Regt., Lt. H. Q. Pinhorn, Bl. 1 Battn. East Lanc., wife of Capt O'Connell, By. Glos. Regt., wife, sister and child of Lt. Bond, Bl. S. C., mother of Lieut. F. W. Macdonald, Bl. S. C., Lieut. F. R. Pelly, Lieut. F. A. Valentine, and Surg. Anthony Gorham, H. M. S. Osprey. Lt. F. C. Crook, H. M. S. Philonel. Lieut. Alfred Merchant, H. M. S. Bacchante.

CYCLING.

THE Bombay Ramblers had a good spin on Saturday afternoon. The meet was at 4-30 and start at 4-45 from the Band Stand for the Mahim Woods. The riders had to face a strong head wind along the sea face, but after passing Byculla all went pleasantly. At Parel, which they reached about 5-30, a halt was made to hear the band, arriving at Mahim Woods at 6-45 and Dadur about 7 o'clock, where another halt was made for refreshments. Returning round Parel, the Fort was reached about 8 o'clock. This proved a most enjoyable afternoon's outing, and as the Bombay Ramblers have now started on a firm basis, and as their number is steadily increasing, there is no doubt a great impetus will be given to cycling in Bombay. Machines have now arrived at such perfection that cycling has become a pleasure instead of labour, which, we think, will induce many to exchange their usual morning and evening walk for a spin on the "iron horse," with great benefit to their health. The Bombay Ramblers will meet on Monday evening at the Band Stand at 8-45 p. m. for a moonlight spin, and on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock at 2, Church Gate Street, a special meeting, when all members are requested to be present to decide the runs for Good Friday and Easter.

THE TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 14th, "J. C. C." states that he has successfully treated several cases of hydrophobia and tetanus both in India and in China with "*stramonium pushed to the extreme*." If "J. C. C." would describe his *modus operandi* in full detail, he would confer an incalculable obligation upon the general public and I hope that this invitation may induce him to recount his treatment of cases in an early issue of your paper.

B.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the last but one of his interesting weekly letters, your London correspondent, "J. M. M.," makes the following remarks in reference to Mr. Gladstone's scheme for settling the Irish difficulty:—"Many Conservatives were disposed some months ago to vote in favour of an Irish Land Bill as the only means of restoring peace in Ireland, and reconciling the people to the maintenance of the union. But Mr. Gladstone now asks us to give as many millions as we should have to pay at the end of a disastrous war, not to maintain the union, but to break it up. There has been nothing so audacious suggested since Moses advised the children of Israel to despoil the Egyptians of every thing valuable that they possessed before setting out to cross the Red Sea."

If "J. M. M." had read the Bible a little more carefully, he would have seen that there was no parallel whatever between the two cases. The Israelites had been enslaved and defranded by the Egyptians for many generations of their hard-earned wages, and on leaving the land they were directed to ask or demand of the Egyptians such aid as they required for ther journey. There was nothing "audacious" in this transaction; it was a contribution which the Israelites upon their departure were most justly entitled, under the circumstances, to levy off the Egyptians.

April, 17.

W.

SACRED CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE sacred concert in the Town Hall on Thursday evening may be said to have been to a great extent in the nature of an experiment, the success of which depended as much upon the existence of correct musical taste on the part of the audience as upon the ability of the performers to give intelligent expression to the composers' thoughts. It was an experiment, however, that succeeded admirably. While it was evident that as a rule much care and attention had been bestowed upon the preparation of the music, the audience, on their part, showed every inclination to be sympathetic and to make large allowances for possible shortcomings. The programme consisted almost entirely of oratorio music, being composed of some of the gems of melody with which the masterpieces of Handel and Mendelssohn are studded, with the addition of a few specimens from the works of other composers. In going to the oratorios for materials for a programme, excellent taste was shown, and equally sound judgment was exercised when the selections were made from the works of Handel and Mendelssohn. In oratorio music these two great composers soar to the loftiest heights of the sublime. Great as Handel was in every style of composition, it is acknowledged that in sacred music he throws at an immeasurable distance all who have preceded or followed him, and reaches that sublimity which the art is so capable of attaining. In the same class of music, as indeed in every branch of the art, Mendelssohn's genius was irresistible. Almost unrivalled as a melodist, his command over all the resources of harmony was supreme. In the composition of oratorios, both Handel and Mendelssohn kept steadily before them a great religious purpose. They did not exercise their art as an amusement for an unthinking public, but to enforce with double emphasis great religious truths, looking at it as a medium for stirring the deepest emotions, and requiring from the audience earnest and reverent attention to the purpose of the whole, not a craving for ephemeral prettiness which ordinary Town Hall concerts necessarily tend to develop. By no exercise of the imaginative faculty can an approximate estimate of a composer's genius be formed from detached solos, and many in the audience on Thursday evening must have regretted that no opportunity has been given in Bombay to hear an oratorio in all its dramatic completeness. Several attempts have been made at organizing a choir, but so for little has been accomplished. The failure cannot have arisen from want of serviceable material. There are plenty of good voices among us, and a little cordial co-operation is all that is required to ensure success.

The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Organ.....Andante Pastorale.....C. E. Stephens.

Mr. Johnston.

Recit. Comfort ye, my people
Solo. Every valley shall be exalted. .....Handel. (*Messiah.*)

Mr. Dixon.

Quartette...There is a green hill .....Lord Somerset.

Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Mr. Dixon, Dr. Yeld.

Recit. Thy rebuke hath broken his heart.
Solo. Behold and see.
But thou didst not leave. .....Handel. (*Messiah.*)

Mr. Watson.

Solo.....Jerusalem! thou that killest the prophets .....Mendelssohn. (*S. Paul.*)

Solo.....He shall feed his flock.....Handel. (*Messiah.*)

Mrs. Hargrave.

Solo.....O! rest in the Lord ..... Mendelssohn
Mr. Wyer. (*Elijah.*)

PART II.

Organ.....Marche Religieuse .....Gounod.

Mr. Mant.

Solo.....Arm, arm, ye brave .....Handel,
Mr. Wyer (*Judas Maccabeus.*)

Solo.....With verdure clad .....Haydn.
Mrs. Hargrave. (*Creation.*)

Solo.....Honour and Arms .....Handel.
Mr. Hebditch (*Samson.*)

Solo.....If with all your hearts.....Mendelssohn.
Mr. Dixon (*Elijah.*)

Trio.....Protect us through the coming night.....Curschmann.
Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Johnston, who opened the concert, was rather unfortunate in his selection of an organ solo. Stephens's "Andante Pastorale" is a composition of little melodic or harmonic interest, and gives little opportunity to the performer to display his skill either as an executant or as a manipulator of the stops. Moreover, the organ is in a condition that renders effective playing impossible. It appears to be afflicted with a troublesome form of asthma, while there is a good deal of internal discord among the pipes, which, in some instances, are painfully out of tune. In short, the organ is in very bad order and in urgent need of repairs. It his hardly creditable, that this instrument, which has been presented to the town by a public-spirited gentleman, should be regarded by both the Government and the Municipality as a useless white elephant, and allowed to fall into neglect. The recitative "Comfort ye, my people," and the solo "Every valley shall be exalted," with which Handel's Messiah opens, were allotted to Mr. Dixon, who acquitted himself with distinction, though in the declamatory passages of the recitative, his style was not always perhaps marked by the necessary warmth. In the aria, however, the correctness of his singing and his perfect intonation made the music, which is charming in its spontaneity, pleasant to hear. Whatever faults there may have been—and they were few and unimportant—could be attributed to a want of sympathy between the singer and the accompanist, which occasionally, though not prominently, manifested itself. In the second part, Mr. Dixon deviated from the printed programme by substituting Obadiah's solo, "If with all your hearts," in the first part of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" for the larghetto solo, "If God is for us, who can be against us?" which Handel has allotted to a treble voice in the "Messiah." Apart from the fact that Handel had not written the solo for a tenor voice—and we do not suppose that Mr. Dixon would have followed the custom of former days by singing *falsetto*—the solo loses half its interest by being detached from the oratorio, in which, by a contrast, that is singularly striking and bold, it is intended to heighten the effect of the magnificent choruses which immediately follow and form the closing chapters of the oratorio, namely, "Worthy is the Lamb," and the "Amen" chorus. On the other hand, "If with all your hearts" is a jewel that requires no setting. Full of rhythmical power and well-contrasted harmonic colouring, it forms one of the most beautiful numbers in "Elijah." Unfortunately the upper notes were almost beyond the reach of Mr. Dixon's compass, wide as it is, and he was not able to do full justice to the music, though there was the ring of true feeling in his singing. But why did Mr. Dixon omit the recitative, "Ye people, rend your hearts, and not your garments," which precedes and leads up to the solo by regular harmonic progression? Mr. Watson committed the mistake which by a happy inspiration, Mr. Dixon avoided at the last moment. He gave a selection of four consecutive numbers from the second part of the Messiah, commencing with the recitative "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart," and ending with the air for a treble voice, "But thou did'st not leave his soul in hell." Embodied in the oratorio, where they are preceded by the powerful chorus, "He trusted in God," and followed by another well-known chorus, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates!" these recitatives and solos are highly effective and go straight to the heart; and, indeed, form an essential part of the story of the sorrows of the Measiah; but when detached from the full text and performed separately they fail to realise their intended purpose, and, from a musical point of view, are unsatisfactory and wanting in dramatic completeness. Having thus placed himself in a false position, Mr. Watson had a difficult task to perform, and though he was perhaps not fully equal to the occasion, yet he acquitted himself very creditably, his interpretation of the music, the pervading tone of which is necessarily sad, was distinguished by a touch of genuine pathos and feeling. Usage has sanctioned the singing of the solo, "But thou did'st not leave his soul in hell" by a tenor though written for a treble voice, and his delinquency in that respect may therefore well pass without further remark. Not so that of Mr. Wyer, who shocked musical propriety by singing the well-known contralto solo "O! rest in the Lord" (Elijah) as a bass solo! In the oratorio, the solo, which is so characteristic of Mendelssohn's genius, falls to the part of an angel, and to many it appeared to be highly heretical for Mr. Wyer, with his deep bass voice, to take the part of an angel, though Mendelssohn himself has allotted parts for male voices in the double-quartet in the same oratorio. Apart, however, from the incongruity of the air being sung by a male voice, the music demands special qualities on the part of the performer which, it must be admitted, are wanting in Mr. Wyer, however admirable he may be in other classes of music, equally trying and exacting. If Mr. Wyer did not do full justice to himself in the first part of the concert, he covered himself with glory in the second part, when he gave with great dramatic force and vigour of expression, Simon's patriotic appeal to the Jewish people "Arm, arm, ye brave." (Handel's "Judas Maccabeus"). His spirited rendering of the solo took the audience by storm. On being encored he repeated the latter part, from the point where the key is transposed from C major to A minor. In striking contrast with Mr. Wyer's singing was Mrs. Hargrave's rendering of that exquisitely pathetic aria "Jerusalem! thou that killest the prophets." Mrs. Hargrave's singing was worthy of the music and the theme, being full of expression and true artistic feeling. The organ, on which she was accompanied was, however, rather too much in evidence to satisfy a critical ear. In the florid music of "With verdure clad" ("Creation"), in which Haydn seems to have given the reins to his imagination, Mrs. Hargrave was even more conspicuously successful. In response to a well-deserved encore, she sang the mezzo-soprano portion of the aria "He shall feed his flock" ("Messiah"). Mr. Hebditch's contribution to the concert was Harapha's solo "Honour and Arms," in Handel's "Samson," which he elected to give to the accompaniment of the piano, instead of the organ. It has been Mr. Hebditch's besetting sin to select music for which his powers are ill-adapted, and though he might, perhaps, have chosen better on the present occasion, still there is no legitimate ground for complaint on that score. He appeared to be in excellent voice and declaimed his music with considerable effect. Mr. Mant was more fortunate in his selection of an organ solo than was Mr. Johnston. As a composer of sacred music Gounod stands in the front rank of composers of the present day, and his compositions, whether vocal or instrumental, are among the best of their kind. Mr. Mant, by his performance of the march, did full justice to himself and the music, but the organ, we regret to say, did not do justice to either. The quartet "There is a green Hill" was given with good effect by Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Mr. Dixon, and Dr. Yeld. The concert terminated with the well-known trio, "Protect us through the coming night," which received an admirable rendering at the hands of Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, and Mr. Dixon. There was a want of punctuality in commencing the concert, and it would also have been an improvement if the intervals between the various solos had not been so prolonged.

NEWS FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 13.

SENHOR ENNES, the District Judge of Mapuça, left on the 6th inst. for Portugal. He retires after having completed the period of his service. Though there are different opinions in regard to his judicial career, the public of Bardez are under deep obligations to him for the establishment of a public library, called "Bibliotheca Athayde," on behalf of which he spared neither labour nor money. The want of such an institution had long been recognised, but a spirit of antagonism prevented the project from maturing into an accomplished fact. Senhor Ennes, who from the beginning identified himself with the project, had not only to meet but to overcome a powerful opposition, and the success with which he overcame all difficulties testified to his great force of character. The caste system prevails as strongly in Goanese circles as in the most orthodox Hindoo society, and each faction has its own peculiar views, which it will follow with blind perverseness. This system affects not only social, but political matters, and argument and reason are quite at a discount when caste interests are involved. The result of all this has been the gradual extinction of healthy public opinion. It was hoped that the spread of education would ultimately remove the obstacles that retard the abolition of caste distinctions; but the result has been quite the opposite, and at the present moment caste prejudices are stronger than they have ever been. The real progress, therefore, is impossible.

Senhor Alfred Augusto Fonseca Argao has been transferred from Congo to Bardez as a District Judge in place of Senhor Ennes, who has retired from the post.

The case of attempting to poison the judge appointed to investigate the charges brought against Senhor Ennes turns out, on inquiry, to have been one of ordinary accident. There was no deliberate motive on the part of the shopkeeper to mix copper of zinc with the sugar. The shopkeeper was unaware of the mixture until it was brought to his notice by the accident which has startled the public.

To meet the requirements of the Luso-English treaty the Portuguese Government abolished the tax on tobacco, and substituted it by an impost of 5 per cent. on property, industry, and houses. The new tax could not be put into operation until a complete list has been made of the taxable items. The Government, however, eager to get money, have commenced enforcing the new tax partially on property, recovering, at the same time, the tax on tobacco which should have crossed on the introduction of the new import.

A man named Gurco Vettipe of Calla, the murderer of Jose Fernandes of Vallim, who has so long been eluding the vigilance of the police, has at last been captured by the Administrator of Canacona and been lodged in the jail of Margaum. As capital punishment has been abolished, such dangerous characters should be deprived of all power to do further mischief by punishment. That a madman who has been deprived of his reason should be held unaccountable for his actions, is quite logical, but that he should be altogether placed beyond a restraining control is a proposition which will not be received without a shudder. A case occurred recently in which a madman armed himself with a dangerous weapon and terrified the people, especially the women, passing through Sanxoddo. He has now been captured and placed in the jail of Margaum. He will eventually be brought up before a magistrate, who, in the absence of any serious crime, or on the strength of the insanity of the man, will discharge him. There is no lunatic asylum at Goa, and the man, according to law, cannot be confined in a jail. How the man is to be disposed of is a problem which the Government will have to solve; but the people are afraid that this unwelcome visitor may again show his eccentricity.

On the 15th ultimo, an interesting ceremony, the inauguration of a college for females, took place at Bicholim. Speeches were delivered, in which the Baron of Pernem, the founder of the college, was duly eulogised for his munificence. Senhor Ochoa, the retiring judge, received his share of the applause for his endeavours in promoting the establishment of the college. After the ceremony the party retired to a bungalow where a ball took place. Senhor Ochoa takes with him the good wishes of the people over whom he has exercised the jurisdiction of a judge with impartiality and good sense.

More than four year have elapsed since the Government issued orders to the Public Works Department to draw out a plan for building the future city of Marmagoa. Up to this time nothing has been done, and the shopkeepers and other residents are obliged to live in cadjan huts. Apart from the inconvenience of such temporary dwellings, the shopkeepers have had to suffer frequent losses through thefts and accidents by fire. Senhor Mousinho Albuquerque, the new Chief Engineer, will have to give his early attention to the matter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon road, London.

WHY SHOULD A SOLDIER BE INSULTED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday, I wanted to find my way to the Bombay Arsenal, and I met two gentlemen (or I took them for such), and asked them the nearest way. They paused for a moment or two. And the answer to my question was, "Soldier, we are not in the habit of paying taxes to show soldiers round the town of Bombay," with the further advice, "you had better go back to Colaba and ask your commanding officer to show you round." If I had only taken their advice and gone to my commanding officer, who is a gentleman, he would have been glad to give me proper directions, and would not have snarled at me like a dog. I consider a soldier a superior gentleman to either of the two who, when asked a civil question, replied with an insult. I will admit that there are some bad characters in the Army, and many worse, perhaps, in other branches of the public service, and hundreds of them would be glad to join the Army. But the directors of the Army would not allow such scamps to enlist. All they have to occupy their time, therefore, is to insult a respectable soldier when he asks a civil question. Let me tell them what a soldier is. He is a man who offers his life, if it be required, to keep a home for them and their children. How soon they begin to cry when anything goes wrong and danger is threatened. It is then that they begin to tremble! It is then that a soldier is treated with the respect due to him! When the danger has passed away, they have nothing to do but to snarl and insult a soldier when asked to direct his way.

GUNNER, R. A.

DR. TEMULJI NARIMAN AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You refer to-day to the paper on the above subject which Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman read this week before the Grant College Medical Society. The subject, as you say, excited considerable controversy about two years ago, and I think the public will be interested in knowing what view was formed upon it on the more recent occasion.

Those of your readers who remember the stress laid upon the term "puerperal fever" by his opponents, who decried him for using this term, will be glad to know that Dr. Temulji has brught them round to his views on this point. There was a general consensus of opinion at the meeting that Dr. Temulji was perfectly right in using that term for describing the prevailing kind of fever observed after child-birth among the Parsees, and he quoted many modern eminent authorities in support of his views. Dr. Arnott, the present Professor of Midwifery, agreed with Dr. Temuljee in all his views, as did Dr. Paruhk, his predecessor, two years ago. He, however, said that he could not speak with authority on the third point raised by Dr. Temulji, the greater prevalence of the malady among the Parsees as compared with the other communities, as he had no statistics to go upon, and advised Dr. Temulji to stick to his own community and not compare it with other communities, but to say that its prevalence is very great in his community, and that it could be considerably reduced by observing all those hygienic precautions which Dr. Temulji had mentioned in his public lecture. He entreated all Hindoo and M

DINNER TO THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

A DINNER was given on Saturday, at the bungalow of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesheer Sett, on Malabar Hill, to the Parsee Cricket Team, which is proceeding to England by the next mail steamer. The premises were tastefully illuminated, and the Volunteer Band was in attendance. About a hundred members of the community sat down to dinner, the chair being taken by Mr. P. M. Mehta.

The toast of Her Majesty the Queen having been loyally received, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening—good wishes to the Bombay Parsee Cricket team which was proceeding to England. He wished the honour of proposing the toast before the large and representative gathering that had assembled that evening, had been conferred on some one more conversant with the ways of cricket and other sports than he was. (No, no). The subject of the team in going to England was a very modest one—Cricket, as they all knew, was the national game of England. It had taken root among the Parsee community, and as artists go to Italy to do homage to the great masters, or as students, in the Middle Ages, went to the great seats of learning in places where science and philosophy had made their home, so now the Parsees were going to England to do homage to the English cricketers.—(hear, hear and cheers)—to learn something of that noble and manly pastime in the very country which was its chosen home. It was a matter for very great congratulation that the Parsee had arrived at a stage at which it was possible for a number of their cricketers to gather together in order to go upon such an enterprise. (Cheers.) He remembered the time, about a quarter of a century ago, when the Parsees first took to cricketing. He remembered those days very well from the fact of his being one of the very first who were engaged in cricket. (Hear, hear). This fact was unknown to fame, and he was particularly glad to make a public announcement that evening that it was in the maidan outside the ramparts that the pioneers of cricket, proud of their bats and stumps which were made by a native carpenter, had begun to play. (Laughter.) Since then the game had flourished among them, and had received a very great impetus from one who was anxious to introduce physical training among the natives of India, the late Sir Alexander Grant. (Hear, hear.) The days of his exploits on the cricket field, the chairman went on to say, had long since passed away, but to this day there was no more agreeable sight to him in Bombay while passing down the Esplanade Road than that of the whole maidan overspread by a lot of Parsee and native cricketers, keenly and eagerly engaged in the game. (Cheers.) He was not quite competent to speak of the feats achieved by the cricketers under the guidance of Mr. Ardesheer Patel. They had gone over many parts of India, and they had played a number of matches with representatives of other nationalities. But whether they lost the games or won them, they had always distinguished themselves by their pluck and courage. (Cheers.) Sometime ago, as they all knew, the political associations of India had sent delegates to England. There was considerable difference of opinion as to whether they would succeed in one thing and in another, but he thought that since their return one thing had been gaining the concurrence of all right minded and thinking people, that the mission of the Indian delegates to England had proved successful in one important particular, that is, in exciting the interest of the English nation in the affairs of India. (Cheers.) The mission, he thought, had been a great success in bringing closer to the minds of Englishmen the views, the feelings, and, if they liked, the prejudices of the people whom they were governing in a distant part of the world. There were many ways in which the object with which the delegates had been sent to England might be secured, and he knew of none more effective than the mission which would enable the Parsee cricketers to mingle with Englishmen on their own play-grounds in the game which was essentially English, for which they had a national liking. (Hear, hear, cheers.) They very often heard complaints of physical degeneracy among the Parsees. He had heard Parsees bemoan the present, and say that those were the days of giants, when Rustom flourished, and Zal and Sohrab and other heroes. He must admit that being of a rather sceptical turn of mind, he could not put implicit faith in all that was said about the good old days. But he could say that when he saw at that very table Parsee youths, little fellows who had not been able to attain their full physical development, he was inclined to believe men of the older generation when they said that, degenerated as they were, they were superior to their successors. That they were physically deteriorating was a fact, and the same complaint was made by other communities. But whether the Parsees had determined to, or not, their youths had taken to cricket, as if it were their own national pastime, and if pluck and spirit and courage went for anything, the Parsees might still be said to possess some of those qualities which had enabled the heroes of yore, whose exploits they had read of with pride in their younger days in the Shah Nameh and other poems, to achieve all the wonders with which they had been credited. The chairman asked the company to join with him in tendering their heartiest good wishes to the Parsee cricket team. (Cheers.)

The toast was very warmly received.

Mr. Ardesheer P. Patel, on behalf of the cricketers, said they were highly indebted for the honour which had been done them, and that they would always remember with pride and pleasure, the day on which they were entertained at dinner by an influential company presided over by a gentleman, well known to them all, and well known throughout the whole of India. (Cheers.) As the chairman had so well expressed, the cricketers were not going to England in the expectation of winning a single match. Their object was to become better cricketers by studying the game in its very home, and, at the same time, see something of the country and the exhibition which was shortly to be opened. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to say that there was every chance of their being cordially received in England. He had received by the last mail a letter from that eminent cricketer, Lord Harris, offering to do all he could for them, assuring them of the reception they would meet with in England, and concluding with the expression of a hope that their visit would prove both pleasant and instructive. (Cheers.) The sporting papers sometimes made the remark that the Parsees were good cricketers, but they became nervous at times. But he hoped the cordiality of their reception in England would act as a charm against nervousness, and although they might not win, he hoped they might nevertheless be able to give as good an account of themselves as was possible under the circumstances. (Cheers.) They had, of course, never thought of arranging a match with the Elevens of England, nor could they pretend to rival the Australians or the great County Clubs. He regretted very much that they could not take the very best team possible to England. He regretted that Mr. J. M. Patel, who, in his capacity as one of the honorary secretaries, was indefatigable in his efforts to make the entertainment of that evening a perfect success, was unable to join the cricketers. They, no doubt, missed in him a splendid player and an excellent captain. Then there was another player, Mr. Dorab Tata, whose English experience would have proved very useful. (Hear, hear.) He was, however, sure of one thing, that whatever the figure they would cut in England, they would have this satisfaction that they had done their very best. (Cheers.) Mr. Patel then drank the health of the managing committee that had kindly undertaken the entertainment in honour of the cricketers.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel then proposed the health of the chairman. This was followed by the chairman giving the toast of the "Indefatigible secretaries"—Messrs. Rustomjee D. Setna and J. M. Patel. The chairman took occasion to thank Mr. Jalbhoy Sett for placing his residence at their disposal. He also mentioned that the Volunteer band had been kindly let for that occasion by English gentlemen as a mark of their sympathy with the object which had brought them together that evening. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. M. Patel said he had to thank Mr. Wyer, Mr. Gaddum, Mr. Richardson and other members of the Bombay Gymkhana for their kind sympathy and assistance. They had played matches in this hot weather with the Parsee cricketers, and had very kindly allowed them the use of their ground. (Cheers.) Englishmen were proud of their Blenheims and Waterloos, but they were not less proud of the victories they gained in the cricket field. The noble game of cricket was their national sport, and he was sure of the welcome which the Parsee team would receive at their hands in England. The speaker thanked the company for cordially responding to the toast of the honorary secretaries.

Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel then returned thanks on behalf of the managing committee.

The heroes of the day were presented, before leaving, with garlands of flowers. The company broke up at a late hour.

We are requested to say that a Parsee gentleman has placed a steam barge at the disposal of the cricketers and their friends, to take them to the mail steamer.

A telegram was received yesterday morning from London by the Parsee Cricket Team, stating that the Earl of Sheffield wishes to have the first match with the Parsee Team in his Lordship's park—Sheffield Park—on 25th and 26th May with his Lordship's Eleven. It must be remembered that the Parsees' first match, according to previous arrangements, is at Lord's, with the Marylebone Club, on 27th and 28th May.

THE MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY APPEALS.

THE appeal and cross-appeal in the suit instituted by Jugmohundas Mungaldas against his father, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, for a partition of ancestral property, were called on at the High Court for further hearing on Saturday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran, Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for the defendant.

The Advocate-General, in resuming his reply for the plaintiff, said the only thing he had to say as to the time of partition was to ask their Lordships to read the case before the Bengal Full Bench in which judgment was delivered by Sir Barnes Peacock.

Mr. Justice Bayley: I was reading some of the cases this morning. It strikes me that the view which Sir Mathew Sausse had taken was in consequence of the right text of the Metakshare being not cited before him. Only the second chapter was cited to him, whereas the real chapter was the fifth.

The Advocate-General: I will not discuss that case now. But there can be no doubt left in one's mind on the question, after reading the full Bench decision in Calcutta. The next point with which I would deal is a very minor one, as to whether Mr. Justice Scott was right or not in regard to the form in which he ordered the accounts to be taken. It is not a matter of very great importance, because practically, my friend, Mr. Macpherson, almost admitted that the account which Mr. Scott has expressly directed to be taken would have to be taken to get at the correct result. Mr. Macpherson, however, objected to its being expressly ordered in that way. In order to ascertain the ancestral property in Sir Mungaldas's hands at the time of suit filed, it was absolutely necessary to take into account the ancestral property which originally came into his hands. You cannot arrive at a correct result, unless you go back to the time when Sir Mungaldas came in possession of the property, otherwise if he were simply allowed to put in a list of the property now in his hands, it is highly probable that, human nature being such as it is, it would give rise to fresh disagreements between the parties. The best course, therefore, was to direct the defendant to show what was the ancestral property which had come into his hands, and how far the newly-acquired property should be regarded as ancestral, and how far it should be regarded as self-acquired. Mr. Macpherson says we should not hamper Mr. Fox; but in giving him the necessary directions for taking the account the Court did not in any way hamper him. Of course, Mr. Justice Scott says that there is no charge of malversation against Sir Mungaldas. We do not charge him with anything of the kind; but Mr. Scott is quite correct in saying that in taking the account of the ancestral property now in the hands of the defendant, the accretions and accumulations acquired by him before as well as after the birth of the plaintiff, should be included, and that the amount of the accretions and accumulations cannot be ascertained without first examining the ancestral property which was originally in his hands.

Mr. Justice Bayley: As the decree now stands, the greater mass of the property is, I believe, declared to be non-ancestral.

The Advocate-General: Yes. I respectfully submit, before passing on to another point, that your Lordships will not alter the judgment in regard to the mode of taking the account. Now, as to accumulations made before the birth of the plaintiff, in the first place, even if you adopt Mr. Mitter's judgment to its full extent, you must limit the time of the father's claim to the accumulations to the birth of the eldest son. Even before the birth of the eldest son, the father cannot be held to be solely entitled to the accumulations. But it cannot be denied that after the birth of the son, nay even from the time of conception, the child has an interest in them. Great respect is due to Mr. Mitter's authority, but there is a mass of authority against it, although that accumulations should always follow the principal. (11 Weekly Reporter, Calcutta, page 436, Privy Council's decision in 13 Moore's Indian Appeals. Mr Mayne's opinions expressed in paragraph 248, and Mr. West and Dr. Buhler's opinion, though expressed a little hesitatingly, in the second volume, page 723.)

Mr. Justice Bayley: Where is Mr. Mitter's judgment?

The Advocate-General: It is in 8, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, page 131. Against all the authority I have cited, they say that the precedent of a widow is against us. I say it is in my favour, because unless there is something to show that the widow has separated her savings from ancestral estate, they follow the ancestral estate and go to her husband's heirs. (Reads a case in 10, Indian Appeals, page 150.) I hope the Court will see that there is an immense preponderance of authority in my favour to hold in the strongest form a portion of the ancestral estate. Now, my Lord, I have been through all the junior points, on which my learned friend has challenged Mr. Scott's judgment, with the exception, of course, of the question of the amendment of the plaint, and the question of costs on which discussion has been reserved. Some of the remarks made by Mr. Farran may well be placed out of sight at once. I noticed of the uneasiness occasioned by the prospect of the Court deciding against the son taking a property by devise as self-acquired. I apprehend there is not the slightest evidence of such a feeling being prevalent in Bombay. It is very true that my learned friend correctly represents the feelings of Sir Mungaldas. I have no doubt there is a great deal of uneasiness in his mind, but it is entirely out of the question to say whether a person's mind is uneasy about it or not. But I entirely deny that there is such general feeling as should guide your Lordships in your decision on the point, nor do I think will the Court attend for a moment to the question whether a decision in our favour is likely to break up Hindoo families. But as the point is mooted, I may point out that if our contention were right it would create an interest in the property which would prevent—a spendthrift father wasting it. The learned counsel, the other day, took the illustration of a wealthy Hindoo who died recently leaving very large property behind him. Now, if the father could have given his property as self-acquired to his son, the latter could have wasted it. But if the son were to take the property as ancestral, then he would be bound to preserve it. I ask your Lordships, therefore, to hold that when the self-acquired property of a father is held by his son as ancestral, it would not tend to break up the Hindoo family. But I apprehend that your Lordships will simply found your decision on the law applicable to this case. Now, I am glad to find the points on which my learned friend has agreed with me. One of these points is the question of the birthright of the son in the self-acquired property of the father. But in discussing whether the self-acquired property of the father given by will to his son is self-acquired or not in the hands of the son, Mr. Farran put his argument in syllogistic form. He put three propositions before the Court—first, that a Hindoo father has power to dispose of his self-acquired property; secondly, that the property given by a father to his son ranks as self-acquired in the hands of the son; thirdly, that bequests by a will from a father to his son are in the nature of a gift. Now, a syllogistic form is no doubt a very complete form of argument, if you could prove all the stages by which you have arrived at your conclusion. But if you don't establish it in all its stages, then it is worse than useless. Now the first proposition is right, but the second proposition, which is the most important in the case, is entirely wrong. As to his first point, I might almost say he took it from me. I do not challenge that a father, or any Hindoo, whether he be a father or not, has full disposing power over his self-acquired property, and therefore, my friend need hardly have cited a number of cases to establish that proposition. One case I am glad that he did cite, namely, 1, Indian Law Report, Allahabad, p. 394. It was not an appropriate case for my friend's purpose, inasmuch as the father in that case was still alive, so that his self-acquired property had not yet become ancestral. The father had given away the property to one of his two sons, and the other son brought a suit against his father and brother claiming his share in the property. But the father being alive, the property was still self-acquired. I am glad the case was cited from the express recognition in it to the 6th Calcutta Weekly Reporter case, which has always been cited with approval. As to the limit placed upon the power of disposing of one's property, I must go into English examples. An instance of where the donee cannot take as large an estate as the donor might desire is furnished at once by the Mortmain Act at home. I suppose there is no country in which the power of devise is so large and so unlimited as it is at the present day in England. But apart from the legislation enacted there since your Lordships and myself left England, if you gave your property to an alien, that alien could not hold it. Now, this is not from any want of power on the part of the testator to devise, but because of the infirmity of the donee to whom it is devised. After giving some English illustrations, counsel quoted the authority of Mayne to show that the power of alienation of a Hindoo widow over property given or devised by her husband to her is under the same restrictions as those which apply to property she has inherited from males. Mr. Latham proceeded to say. It will thus be seen that it is bad law to say that the unlimited power of disposal in the disposer involves an unlimited power of reception in the disponee. As a matter of fact, the two things are absolutely distinct; and what I am contending is not for a limited power of disposal in the father, but for a limited power of reception in the son, power limited by the birth of sons to him in his turn. Mr. Telang says "How hard and how unreasonable it is that a Hindoo son should take a less estate from his father than the father could give to a stranger." This is, if I may be allowed to say so, a patent fallacy, because a son always takes an estate from his father as qualified by the interest of the son's son's sons in turn. This is done not to lessen the interest of the son, but to increase the interest of the grandsons, because the grandson is a favoured person in law, while the son, at the same time, is not an unfavoured one. For these reasons, an estate taken by gift follows the example of an estate taken by descent, and the existence of such a limitation being imposed upon the son taking a property from his father is perfectly familiar to the Hindoo mind. In connection with this subject one of the questions which occurs to the mind is whether a father can by express form of words manage to oust the interest of the grandsons, as a man at home can do to a certain extent by using an express form of words. What would be the effect of a father giving his property to his son, saying in express terms, "I say my own son shall have the property as self-acquired and not ancestral?" That would be to make the case to some extent analogous to the case at home of a person giving his daughter absolutely.

The Chief Justice: Supposing the testator were to express his intention in the will in clear terms, that he gives the son the same interest in his property that he himself enjoyed, then the question arises whether he could carry out that intention.

The Advocate General: Certainly in the present case there are no such words.

The Chief Justice: I am simply assuming a case. Supposing in the will in the present case there were proper instructions lest that the son should take an absolute estate, can he do it?

The Advocate-General: I don't think. But such a construction cannot be placed upon the will in this case. However, supposing the father had expressed in the strongest terms his son should take the estate as self-acquired and not ancestral, I am prepared to say that even then the son could not take it absolutely. According to the Hindoo law certain interests spring up to qualify the son's estate.

The Chief Justice: Then I suppose your argument is that assuming that the will here bears that intention on the part of the testator, as a Hindoo he can only give a qualified interest in the property to his son.

The Advocate-General: Yes, it is so. However large an interest he may give in the property to his son, that interest is qualified by that of the son's son. This brings me to my learned friend's next point—whether a Hindoo taking by gift from his father takes the property so given as self-acquired. The text books are clear upon the point, and with due deference to Mr. Telang's authority, I beg to say he fell into an error in his interpretation of the texts. The son's rights in the self-acquired property of his further are not shadowy. I should rather call them defeasible rights, and add that the son takes more than a defeasible interest in property which a father receives by gift from a grandfather.

The Chief Justice: Is there any text expressly defining ancestral property? The texts talk of ancestral property, but what do you mean by it?

The Advocate-General: Even the other day there was a discussion in the Privy Council as to what is ancestral and what is self-acquired property. In Hindoo law books definitions are rare. Self-acquired property is divided into four parts—a gift or present from friends, the gift of nuptials, property recovered, and the gains of science. To all these classes of property is attached the restriction that in order that they should be so self-acquired, they must be acquisitions made without detriment to the father's estate as appears from section 6 of the Metakshara. If I may venture to cite a professor, Professor Jolley also makes a similar division of self-acquired property, and I say that it is impossible to bring within these four specified classes of self-acquired property the gift of a father to his son. If I rightly understood my friend, he said the gift by a father is provided for by placitum 28, and that it does come within the restrictions found in sections 4 and 5. But all that is said there is that certain classes of property are impartible. It is not said that they are self-acquired as opposed to ancestral. And here I may say that I beg to challenge a statement of my friend that among Hindoos impartible property is the same as absolute property. Certainly not. Mayne gives cases in which impartible property is not absolute property. Impartible property is that which is not partable, but may be ancestral just as well as other ancestral property. Mr. Mayne says that impartable property may be joint. The learned counsel cited passages from the text books on the law relating to ancestral and self-acquired property, and said that the only case the other side had cited in support of the proposition that a son taking a gift from a father takes it as self-acquired property, was the case in 6, Indian Appeals, page 100. But even that case was not in point. Then the question of alienation was only dealt with.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Ratanjee Apaniarjee's case was also cited.

The Advocate-General: But that was dead against them, while the other was the only case that they could think of citing in support of their contention. Beyond that my learned friend cited no case whatever. He argued on the text, I grant. But I have argued on the text also, and I confidently assert that his construction of the text is wrong, and his contention is unsupported by any modern decision or for that matter any decision whatever. I grant that he has Mr. West's opinion on his side. But, on the other hand, I do not think your Lordships can doubt that Mr. Mayne is with me on the point. I submit, then, that my learned friend has entirely failed to prove the vital proposition in the case. I make him a present of his first proposition that the father has a disposing power over his self-acquired property, both moveable and immoveable.

The Chief Justice: Your strong point, of course, is that a father by making a gift to his son cannot give it as self-acquired property.

The Advocate-General: Yes, that is the point in the case. Then, my Lord, I come to the last point, that a bequest or devise by will is a gift. It would be ludicrous in me in any way to impugn the Tagore case. I am glad that I am fortified in my view that the Tagore case is a decision in our favour. After referring at some length to this and other cases, Mr. Latham continued: I think the authorities I have given are such as will convince your Lordships that even if Nathoobhoy had stated in his will "I give this property to my son, Mungaldas and that I give Mungaldas power to alienate the property without the consent of my grandsons, and that my grandsons shall take no interest in it," even if the will had contained these words, your Lordships must hold that in that case the Hindoo law would have overridden the will. However, I ask you once more to see what is the inference to be derived from Nathoobhoy's will. I submit that the only true and benignant construction of the will, which would also give effect to Nathoobhoy's patent intention, is to declare that the whole of this property is ancestral. My learned friend boldly said that the will showed an intention on the part of Nathoobhoy that his son was the absolute master of the property. An absolute master can sell or mortgage his property, but Nathoobhoy distinctly says that his son must not sell it or give it in mortgage. The true construction of Nathoobhoy's will was that he had meant the property to descend to his son in the same way as it would have descended to him if he had died intestate, except that certain charges, such as legacies, were imposed in this will.

Mr. Macpherson.: One thing I may be allowed to point out. My learned friend has started new points in his reply, and has taken a fresh departure.

The Advocate-General: I do not think I have.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Have you cited any new texts?

The Advocate-General: It would be going too far for my learned friend to reply again.

The Chief Justice: You cannot really argue any of the points again.

Mr. Macpherson: I am not going to argue. I only say that section 5 shows the reason why sections 2 and 3 do not refer to grandsons. Again section 2, paragraphs 11 and 12, show that grandsons cannot claim.

The Advocate-General: I object to my friend going into the argument.

The Chief Justice: Well, I think that is a new point.

Mr. Macpherson: I only beg to refer to section 2, paragraphs 11 and 12, page 380. I must not argue the point, the passages speak for themselves. Now as to what my friend stated yesterday about the plaintiff having been obliged to leave his father's house, I regret that he made that observation. I say we do not admit that at all. At page 33 of the printed book you will find that the defendant had asked him to return to the house, and Messrs. Smith and Frere have said Sir Mungaldas was anxious.

The Advocate-General: I really object to this. There is the evidence of the son himself, on which I made the observation.

Mr. Macpherson: I am referriug to the evidence of the solicitors.

The Advocate-General: It is not in evidence.

Mr. Macpherson: It is a part of the proceedings.

The Advocate-General: I must say my friend is now travelling into the evidence. If he does that, it would be necessary for me to give another reply. I have simply stated that the son had given evidence—and he was not cross-examined on the point that he was constrained to leave his father's house. I did not say a word as to what the circumstances were. But he thought he had good reasons to go.

Mr. Macpherson: Only half-dozen more words, my Lords. I say that we were at first willing to take the plaintiff back, but are not willing to take him back now, and will probably never be willing to take him back again.

Judgment has been reserved. The question of costs will be discussed hereafter.

AMERICANS who return from abroad affirm that the only handsome women seen in London society now are of American birth. English women are too coarse and heavy in their make-up for perfect beauty and, too, they lack that gracefulness which characterises American women. The most beautiful women in London society are Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Waterlow, and Mrs. T. P. O'Connor—all Americans.

OPENING OF THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE Seamen's Institute, situated opposite the Prince's Dock, was opened by Captain H. Morland, Port Officer of Bombay, on Saturday evening. Captain Morland was supported by the Hon. Forbes Adams, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Captain A. Russel, Superintendent, Prince's Dock. The building was gaily decorated with flags, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, with a good number of sailors, who filled the hall where the opening ceremonial took place. The success of Saturday's proceedings, and especially of the "free and easy" entertainment held after the Institute had been declared open, augurs well for the future of the building.

The chairman called upon the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, the Harbour Chaplain, to give an account of the Institution and the objects for which it was founded.

Mr. Ellison said: You have been invited here to the opening ceremony of the Seamen's Institute, and we greet you with hearty good wishes. Perhaps before asking Captain Morland, who has kindly consented to take the chair, and at the wish of the committee of the Harbour Mission to open the Institute, I may just be allowed to mention the objects for which it has been built. The objects are two-fold. I. To provide a well ordered Hall or Recreation, as well as a lecture and Reading Room to be used also for entertainments and Temperance meetings, where the numerous employés of this large and increasing neighbourhood of the Prince's Dock may find refreshment for mind and body when the hours of toil are over, and the intervals of labour permit. For spiritual concerns, we have the St. Nicholas Church next door, with its regular services, and which will also always stand open for prayer and meditation. As to this building if we may so call it, it is and shall be the refectory, where the body and mind alone are provided for. II. This building has been built and furnished as a suitable resort for sailors who visit the harbour and docks of Bombay, where, without the temptations that usually beset Jack ashore (which are indeed greater than amongst any other classes), our sailors may be induced to spend their time more profitably without a chance of getting themselves or their ships into trouble. Of the building—The lower hall is entirely free to all nationalities, and is provided with good wholesome temperance refreshment at the lowest prices. It will also be supplied with newspapers, both in English and the vernacular, for it is one satisfaction that this building has been subscribed for by all and all, can claim to have an equal share of what advantages it may offer. In the evenings lectures and entertainments, apart from religious and political subjects, it is hoped, may be given here. The hall will be sub-let to any party who may wish to use it for the advantage of those in the neighbourhood of the Dock, or members of the Institute. The upper rooms which are also part of the Harbour Chaplain's quarters, are shortly to be enlarged by an additional wing, and are re-served for members of the Institute, on the payment of a small fee of Rs. 6 a year or Re. 1 per month will have the advantage of a select library, and reading room, a board table, &c. All are free to become members, our plan, though on a smaller scale, being to form a second Sasoon's Institute at this end of the town. Sir, you cannot hear a large number of men of the Sailor class congested together on one spot without great chances of evil and of crime. The Prince's Dock will in the near future be the most congested centre of Bombay traffic, it may become as it now happily is by the police reports, what it was only last week, and which stated "that though the Prince's Dock was greatly on the increase in point of numbers, criminal offences were on the decrease, and it compared favourably with any other part of Bombay." It will doubtless greatly contribute to the improved state of things, if an institution such as this is actively working in such a neighbourhood. In opening this Institution during the present bad times of depressed trade at great expense and trouble, for our present liabilities are over Rs. 10,000, I speak in the name of the committee, we are guided by no other purpose than the good and general advantage of those toiling away their lives in the Dock and on the high seas, for the advancement and enlightenment of this great continent of India. Amongst the mixed nationalities, classes and creeds, in a harbour which is now the greatest in the East, it may be difficult to steer clear of some difficulties, but we live in hope. Of the exceptional use of these kinds of institutions, and the good work done by them, we have ample proof in those started and carried on now in almost every English home Port (especially that by Miss Weston), and which surely, and it seems to be an equal need for them abroad. It is calculated there are over 30,000 European Seamen who visit this harbour annually, the majority of whom come into the Prince's Dock. What is Bombay as a town doing to meet these strangers with a friendly hand and to supply them with that which conduces to the true enlightenment and progress of our seafaring folk, who are the real missionaries of the world. We look, and appeal for that good will and cooperation from all by which we may make this institute a successful one and make that harmony and peace, amid which alone the progress and enlightenment of the human race can increase and abound. Sir, we welcome you and those who have visited us—West-enders, down to the east end of Bombay—and I trust it will not be the last time we shall welcome you in your official capacity and the ladies and gentlemen who accompany you, to enliven us. The men of the good Jacks will willingly respond to a friendly hand, and a sympathetic heart. (Applause.)

Captain Morland said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to take the chair this evening, and I feel great pleasure in the compliment the committee pay me in asking me to do so. I have been associated in a small way with nearly all the improvements that have taken place in this Port during many years, and also in the many institutions which have been started here, of which Bombay is so proud and her citizens appreciate so much. I take it this institution is calculated to make Bombay more appreciated by the merchant seamen and the marines, than it has been before. I trust the philanthropic spirit with which it has been started will be appreciated by its being made use of and the advantages it affords enjoyed, not only by seamen but by the deck employés who, after their hard days' work, will find in it a place to spend a few hours of relaxation where they will be apart from noise and turmoil for a while, and be able to write and read their letters and in other ways enjoy themselves in the cool of the evening. The library has already got a hundred books, and I trust we shall soon see the little stock increased, and find this Institution prosperous and appreciated by all who come here. In seeing this advancement for the benefit and comfort of such a large class, one's mind naturally reverts to the former state of Bombay, to what it was in days gone by when it was merely a series of islands and before it was joined by causeways and the other means of communication that now exist. Formerly we had Bandora and Worley neighbouring islands, and the sea used to flow right up to Pydhownie—which has been so named from the fact that people use to wash their feet there—the Byculla Flats were also completely covered by the sea, and Colaba was separated by water. It was only a little after I came here that a causeway was built joining the latter island, as it was then, and the ferry which used to ply between it and the Fort done away with. Chimboor, Mahim, Bandora and other places were also joined by causeways. The land on which we now stand was formerly all rock and washed over by the sea, it has now become the healthy thrifty place we see it, which is owing to the progress of civilisation and increase of trade, as the whole of it has been reclaimed. It is watching these improvements and the development of commerce that has interested me and so many others for years. In former times I can well remember the large number of wrecks which used to occur in this port, as many as twenty-five in a year. At that time we had but one solitary lighthouse, which but very poorly answered its purpose. Now we have two new ones placed in the most prominent points of the harbour, and ships are thus enabled to come in and go out without disasters or accidents. I am happy to think that I have been able to take a small part in the improvements and changes which have taken place, and when thinking over the vast changes that have been brought about in the port, I can't help recalling the words of Longfellow which seem exactly to describe some of the most striking features of our harbour.—

The rocky ledge runs far into the sea,
And on it outer point, some miles away,
The light-house lifts its massive masonry,
A pillar of fire by night, and of cloud by day.

Even at this distance I can see the tides,
Upheaving, break unheard along its base
With speechless wrath, it rises and subsides
In a white leap with tremor of the face.

And as the evening darkens, lo! how bright,
Thro' the deep purple of the twilight air,
Beams forth the sudden radiance of its light
With strange, unearthly splendour in its glare!

Not one alone; from each projecting cape
And perilous reef along the ocean's verge
Starts into life a dim gigantic shape
Holding its lantern o'er the restless surge.

Like the great giant Christopher it stands
Upon the brink of the tempestuous wave,
Heading far out among the rocks and sands,
The night-o'er-taken mariner to save.

And the great ships sail outward and return
Bending and bowing o'er the billowy swells
And ever joyful, as they see it burn,
They wave their silent welcomes and farewells.

Steadfast, serene, immoveable, the same
Year after year, thro' all the silent night,
Burns on for evermore that quenchless flame
Shines on that inextinguishable light!

Captain Morland added that it was unnecessary for him to extol further, after what the Rev. Mr. Ellison had said, the excellent objects for which the Institution had been founded. He needed only to express the hope that all who were entitled to it should use it and show their appreciation, by doing so, of the philanthropic work done by the committee, and enable the committee to congratulate themselves that they have founded so good a work and so useful an institution. (Cheers.) He thought all present would join in congratulating the Committee on their success, and he had nothing further to say but to declare the institute open for the use of seamen frequenting the Port of Bombay, the employés in the docks and others in its neighbourhood. (Cheers.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adams then expressed the very great pleasure he had in being able to take part in the opening ceremonial of an Institution which he had no doubt was very much wanted in Bombay, and which supplied a want which had long been felt. He had no doubt it would afford great and lasting benefits to seamen and those engaged in the Prince's Dock. Bombay was rapidly increasing both in its population and buildings. Its people were remarkable and famous for their spirit of enterprise and energy, and they were surrounded on all sides by beautiful buildings, colleges, institutions, libraries, and hospitals. He believed that in the last 10 years the number of buildings had increased 50 per cent. We had a seaport second to none, he continued, whether we looked at it in its physical beauty or in its commercial aspect. Whether seen during the noonday when it was busy with its immense traffic and loud with the noise of the loading and unloading of cargo, or later, when it was bathed in the soft light of the evening's setting sun, or when all was quiet and still, and when one by one the lights shown out from the steamers lying in the harbour and the whole place was illuminated and looked like a fairy scene and the bells tolled on the different ships or when the darkeness thickened and the stars shown out, or, last of all, when the moon rose and shed her wonderful and mystic light over all, it was a seaport of which anyone could be proud. (Applause.) Or take it in its commercial aspect. It was a port which was the gate to India, and there was no doubt that the steam coming from the West to East would increase every year. It had a diversity of races which was unequalled in any part of the world. Ships came here from all parts of the globe, from America, Europe, China, Australia, and Africa. But the fact could better be seen by a few figures he had collected. Ten years ago the total tonnage, inward and outward of the shipping amounted to 1,832,000 tons, while last year the tonnage was no less than 3,400,000 tons. The value amounted ten years ago to Rs. 41,000 and last year to sixty crores. He thought it was high time, then, that there should be such an Institution in a city with such a large shipping trade. He congratulated Captain Russel and Mr. Ellison for the energetic part they had taken in getting it up, and concluded by expressing a hope, that those for whom it was intended would make use of the opportunities of the Institute in spending their pleasant evenings in amusements, or if they were studiously inclined in the library and reading the papers and journals, or in the interchange of views with one another. (Applause.)

A short programme of vocal and instrumental music was then gone through, in which Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Miss Mittlestraus and Messrs. F. T. Bunnell, P. O'Connor, and the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison took part. At the conclusion of the concert Captain Russell proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman in a speech, in which he spoke in flattering terms the part Captain Morland took in the improvements and changes which had taken place within the last few years. He asked all who agreed with him in tendering their thanks to him to do so by giving him three hearty cheers. The cheers were given lustily, and so were those called for by Captain Morland after returning thanks, for Captain Russell and Rev. Mr. Ellison, and one cheer more for Mrs. Morland was given.

A free and easy entertainment was then held in which any one who cared could treat his audience to a song or stump speech. The hall rapidly filled with Jacks ashore, who were not long in finding means to enjoy themselves.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Cattica, 319 tons, Captain M Walsh, sails to-day for London with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain Wm. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Turquoise, 1,356 tons, Captain R Ellis, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain S C Bart, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa with a general cargo and Dr Johnson as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sails to-day for Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut W S Browne, Lieut A Le G Jacob, Mrs Lawrence, Maj J B Lawrence, Signaller J W Houghton, Mr R C Brown, Capt Candler, Mr J Rustomjee Tata, and 69 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Kangra, 1,479 tons Capt J Stone, sailed yesterday for London via Aden and Lisbon, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Patts and infant, Mrs Canto, 3 children, one infant and one ayah, Capt and Mrs. Possas and Master Oliveira, Capt and Mrs. Reis, 2 Masters Reis and one infant, Maj and Mrs Mendes and 4 children Dr and Mrs Enness, child and 2 infants, Dr and Mrs Orchoa, Miss Orchoa, 4 children and one infant, Mr Fairby. For Lisbon—Mr P Filippe Nery, Mr F B Callaco, Mr H A Carvalho, Mr B Lorena, Mr P Britto Mr Lobo, and Mr F J Fernandes deck.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Clyde, Captain Edmonds, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Shanghai, calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shangai to Bombay—Mrs Wellmont, Mr Rustomji and Master Lalcaca. From Hongkong to London—3 distressed seamen. From Hongkong to Bombay—Mr S Dhunjeebhoy and 2 servants, one native fireman and Mr Young Shun. From Singapore to Bombay—Mr H Warrien Bawa, Mr Griger and 3 servants, Mr Locuimel. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr C Cecil and 2 natives. From Glenelg to Bombay—Mr F Mendes. From Calcutta to Bombay—Mr S Farage. From Madras to Bombay—Lt-Col Simpson and one native servant. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr Pestonjee, Miss Forster, Mrs Mantonsson, child and infant, Mr H Haiggett, Mr A Caron, Mr Bailey and native servant and 9 natives.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1394	R. Jones	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Dago	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Ravenna	3038	aniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Roxborough	1407	J. Dunlop	D	Raill Bros.
,, Kt. of St. John	2287	Sheill	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Wingate	1356	Thompson	Q	McCulloch &Co.
,, Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, East Anglia	1477	McDowell	L	McCulloch &Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, River Indus	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,
LONDON, S.W.

This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS,
STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURER OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.
FOR ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
MUNICIPALITIES,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERYWHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

CLARET IN WOOD.

WE are now receiving Stocks of our

MEDOC CLARET

IN HOGSHEADS OF ABOUT 48 GALLONS.
At Rs. 190 per Hogshead.
Subject to discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES and TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.	Infants' Dresses.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Collars and Cuffs.	Frillings, &c., &c.	
Fans, Handkerchiefs.	Flowers, Feathers.	Ribbons, Gloves.
Corsets, Crinolettes.	Parasols, Gloves, &c.	

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from 3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7 0
Silk Lace	from 10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino	from 8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...	from 6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns.....	from 9 0
International do.	from 3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks .....per doz. pair	11 8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts ..... „	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes .....per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. .....from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ....per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 30 33 36 each.

Best Dull Canvass, fitted with Tray; a superior article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 35 39 41

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 36 40 45

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvass, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.
Inches 33 36
Rupees 55 60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious and very strong.
Inches 20 22 24 26
Rupees 30 33 36 40

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.
Inches 20 22 24 26
Rupees 33 36 40 45

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.
12-in 13-in 14-in 15-in.
Rs. 12-8 Rs. 13-8 Rs. 14-8 Rs. 15-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.
12-in. 13-in. 14-in.
Rs. 15-8 Rs. 16-8 Rs. 17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.
Small. Large.
Rs. 5. Rs. 6.

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.
Small. Large.
Rs. 6-8. Rs. 7-8.

Portable Travelling Baths, best Blocket Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.
Inches 24 27 30 33 36
Rupees 25 30 33 40 45

Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.
Inches 27 28 32 34 36
Rupees 20 33 40 45 50

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.
Inches 24 26 28 30
Rupees 20 24 26 28

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 35.

Best Blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 10-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 16-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 35.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints .....Rs. 73
LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... „ 35
Do, do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... „ 250
Do, do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... „ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... „ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 90 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... Rs.	60 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... „	57 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... „	44 0	..
Dry Elite ..... „	46 0	„ 45 0
First Quality Dry ..... „	38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra ..... Rs.	43 0	..
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Johannisberger ..... „	17 0	..
Leibfraumilch ..... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ..... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... „	34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch ..... „	..	„ 21 0
Bernasteler-Rosenberg ..... „	18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer ..... „	28 0	„ ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger ..... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Scharshofberger ..... „	34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger ..... „	35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ..... Rs.	18 0	..
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port ..... Rs.	19 0	..
Fine „ ..... „	22 0	..
Very fine „ ..... „	27 0	..
Most particular reserved old red Port. „	38 0	..
CLARETS.		
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret ..... Rs.	9 0	..
From MESSRS H. & C. HALLENBECK, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc ..... „	10 8	..
Chateau de Franda ..... „	13 0	Rs. 15 ..
St. Julien Medoc ..... „	14 0	..
Los Canons ..... „	16 0	„ 18 ..
Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... „	18 0	..
Chateau Leoville ..... „	19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe ..... „	21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte ..... „	23 0	..
Chateau Mauvesin ..... „	27 0	..
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe ..... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon ..... „	15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc ..... „	17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose ..... „	23 0	..
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre ..... „	16 0	..
CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret ..... Rs.	17 0	..
Chateau Romer ..... „	18 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVADY.		
arlovitz ..... „	12 0	„ 14 0

BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules..... Rs.	26 0
F. Desseandier & Co.'s * Brandy..... „	31 0
Cognac, Fine Chamagne { M. & } „	24 0
Red Bars ..... { Sasnn }	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules „	29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy** „	34 0

BURGUNDY.	
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.	
Volnay ..... Rs.	31 0
Chambertin ..... „	36 0

WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey ..... Rs.	20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ** ..... „	24 0

BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer ..... Rs.	6 4	„ 6 4
Mainzer Export Beer ..... „	5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer ..... „	6 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer ..... „	5 12	„ 6 12
Flower & Son's Ale ..... „	4 12	„ 5 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ..... „	5 12	..

SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints ..... Rs.	25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles ..... „	40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel ..... Rs.	23 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior ..... „	19 0	„ ...
Do. do Finest ..... „	20 0	„ ...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles ..... „	4 0	..
Do. do do tins ..... „	5 0	..
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-20	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.	Per 1 lb. tin	Per 2 lb. tin
Danish Butter, finest ..... per	1 lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter ..... per	1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked ..... per	lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG GATHA.		
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ..... Rs.	1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage) ..... „	1 6	„ ...
Asparagus ..... „	2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut... „	1 4	„ 0 ...
Celleryy ..... „	0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Brine ..... „	0 14	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausage)... „	1 6	„ ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine..... „	1 4	„ ...
Red do. do. ..... „	1 6	„ 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus ..... Rs.	2 8	Rs 1 4
Celleryy ..... „	...	„ ...
French Bean ..... „	...	„ 0 12
Young Ont Beans ..... „	...	„ 0 8
Smoked Sausages ..... „	...	„ 0 8
Small Sausages ..... „	...	„ 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine ..... „	...	„ 1 6
Peaze for Soup ..... „	...	„ 1 0
	...	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or refer. before payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 15th Dec, 1885. Rampart-row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

Three Gold Medals—Paris, 1878. Calcutta, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET
ESS. BOUQUET | WOOD VIOLET
TREVOL | CHYPRE

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.

Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

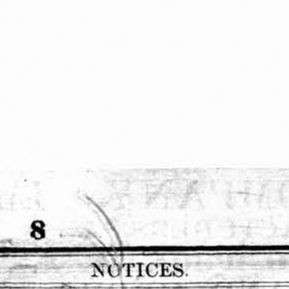
RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Billious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price, 6s., 11s., and 22s.

AGENTS.—Bombay, Kemp & Co., Ld.; Calcutta—Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co.; Scott, Thompson and Co.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The Only medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Bombay—Kemp & Co. Calcutta—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. Madras—Barrie & Co. Simla & Lahore—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.

PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg

LONDON:—76, New Bond Street.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents: Treacher and Co., Kemp and Co., Rogers and Co., Bolton and Co., and Phillip and Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced Treacher & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

Treacher and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen Case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAC-SIMILES OF

ANCIENT GREEK SILVER WORK,

Bearing Greetings of Love and Friendship.

XAPIN Dear One.
TO ET Good Luck.
HIMTIN Faith or Trust.

These tasteful Ornaments are prepared in solid Silver of an old Grey Colour.

Rs. 10. Cash.
ANTIQUE GREEK SILVER BROOCH & EARRINGS.
We have Earrings to match at Rs. 3, 4, 5, per pair.

Rs. 12. Cash.
ANTIQUE GREEK SILVER BANGLE.

Rs. 30. Cash
ANTIQUE GREEK SILVER NECKLACE.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

ARTICLES OF ORNAMENT AND UTILITY

FOR

WEDDINGS, BIRTHDAYS, AND GENERAL PRESENTATION
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to His Excellency the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES, ELECTRO-PLATERS, ENGRAVERS, BRONZISTS.
RAMPART ROW (next door to the National Bank), BOMBAY.

April 17th, 1886.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. Messrs. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d Is 2s 9d Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" Flexible Glass Paper.
BLOCK-Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE,

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

Rs. 25 — Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 40 — The same Watch as above, in Sterling Silver case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 26 — Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 27 — The same Watch in half-hunting case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

Terms strictly Cash. Postage and Packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

VIOLINS. Rs. a.

Models of Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to 150 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and 45 0
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and 35 0
Tenor Violins with Bows, &c., &c., lined Cases, complete from 50 0

VIOLINCELLOS.

With Bow, Bridge, Rosin, extra Strings in Blackwood lock Case, from 120 0
Violincellos with Bow, &c., without Cases, from..... 100 0

DOUBLE BASSES.

Machine Head Fittings, complete in Blackwood lock Cases..... 175 0
Can be had without Cases.

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box..... 20
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box 10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box ..... Rs. 30 and 25 0
Do. Do. 2nd quality..... 20 0
Flageolets without Cases, from 5 0

BANJOS.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 75.

SEND FOR DETAILED LIST POST FREE.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS. Rs. a.

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves:—
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in black Case (cheap but well made 50 0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box 65 0
No. 3. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the Keys bushed, &c. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling, in Rosewood Box; an excellent Instrument..... 100 0
No. 4. Best finished Rose, wood Instrument, Keys bushed metal studs (&c., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box; an excellent Instrument 120 0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—In Walnut Case 200 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box 25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box 35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey & Co..... 100 0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver lip-plate 75 0
Do. do. without lip-plate 64 0
Do. do. 54 0
Do. do. Foreign make in Box..... 25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and..... 25 0

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.

POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.

POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be Inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

A Requisite for every Gentleman's Wardrobe.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
Patent Portable
TROUSERS STRETCHER
Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.
More essential for Trousers than Trees for Monkeys.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., CALCUTTA.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.

A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.

A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.

A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

Grimes' Canteen containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND St., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried, and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.